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No. 55,025—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.		Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
7th	May	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
14th	,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st	,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
28th	,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
4th	June.	INDIA	7911	.....	...
11th	,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
18th	,,	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
25th	,,	DEVANHA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd	July	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
9th	,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10683
16th	,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
23rd	,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10572
30th	,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P.M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES)
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
G City of Manchester	5534	...	May 7 1910
B City of Agra	4808	May 14 1910	...
C Trafford Hall	5371	,, 24 ,,	...
G City of Karachi	5557	...	,, 31 ,,
A City of Benares	6738	...	June 15 ,,

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.
C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
G. Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING, 1910.
In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 Sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
C City of York	7704	22nd Aug. 1910	18th Sept. 1910.
C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. ,,	10th Oct. ,,
C City of Calcutta	7512	22nd ,,	15th ,, ,,

Via Marseilles or Naples, Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE
IN CONNECTION WITH
DEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP
HAMBURG AND BREMEN.
Of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez and thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or Deutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.
The Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said to Alexandria, as well as maintenance at Port until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.

		First Class	Second Class.
		Rs.	Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Naples	Single ...	525	390
	Return ...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Marseilles or Genoa	Single ...	525	390
	Return ...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Single ...	550	420
	Return ...	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 5th May	9 a.m.	O. Mandvi.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 6th May	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 9th May	11 a.m.	P.D & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebander, Dwarka, and O. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 5th May, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday, 9th May sailing at Verawal, Maugrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,980 tons, sailing on or about the 6th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

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4th May, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,373	Barillon	12th May 1910.
NIGRA	9,538	Martin	26th June ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,150	X	7th July ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Aug ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnon	1st Sept. ,,
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	29th Sept. ,,
NIGRA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	20th May 1910.
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	17th June ,,

For further particulars apply to—
G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4283	G. Gillhaber	14th May
KORNERB	5422	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
AUSTRIA	7388	G. Raicich	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675 ,, 750 *
Single Class to London	,, 545 ,, 685 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 ,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
Intermediate Class to London	,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Single Class to London	,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

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Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

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STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
PERSIA	P. Giargevich	5895	25th May 1910.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL $1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore	Saigon
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Seremban (F. M States.)
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do,)	
Madras	Bangkok	shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manilla	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
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SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. ISHAKJI M. RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
E. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... ,, 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Ryojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fangtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay Manager.

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PRECIOUS & SELECTED CORAL

MOST FASHIONABLE AT PRESENT.

WE have obtained from an entirely new source of supply and have on show a stock of the Finest Coral which differ in a very large degree from the usual texture. The peculiar fine and waxen smoothness, the excellent polished surface which imparts brightness and lustre coupled with the most beautiful and delicate shade of pink—just the least tint of rose, have secured for this quality of PRECIOUS SELECTED CORAL, prominent attention by critical judges in the art of Fashion in Jewellery.

There are different qualities of Coral. There is the DEAD or ROTTEN CORAL which is used for making small dishes and bowls; the BLACK CORAL which is chiefly used in the manufacture of ornaments of mourning; the third is the ORDINARY RED CORAL which supplies materials for Handles of Sticks, Umbrellas, &c. Pieces of fine quality of Red Coral are sometimes beautifully carved which considerably enhances their value; and lastly there is the SELECTED PRECIOUS CORAL which is a material as important for decorative and ornamental purposes as precious stones and pearls. Its value is determined according to the caprice of fashion in the same way as, Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires and Pearls, &c. In Europe at the present time the Coral most admired is that of the fresh rose colour which are pieces of exceptional beauty. At a recent Fisheries Exhibition a Coral Necklace of fine flesh tint was exhibited, and was valued at £6,000 or Rupees 90,000 (Nearly a lakh of rupees). The Queen of Italy possesses a carved Coral handle for a sunshade which is worth nearly Rs. 10,000.

SELECTED PRECIOUS CORAL is worn generally in the form of Necklaces, Bracelets, Rosaries, Charms, &c. Carved Coral, in beautiful Cameos and carvings, representing trees, insects, figures and artistic subjects are usually set in Brooches, Pins, Bracelets and Necklaces.

Coral offerings in some countries are made to the dead with the belief that it has the power of preventing the occupation of the body by evil spirits. Apart from credulity associated with Corals in the direction of religion, there are many who hold to the belief that the wearing of Coral exercises a wonderful influence on the health of the wearer, believing it to be a certain index to health. When coral remains bright during continuous use, perfect health is indicated, but should it lose colour and brightness, it is a sign of disease and loss of health. The Romans used to Coral-bend the necks of infants to "preserve and fasten their teeth" and save them from "the falling sickness"; even in the present day, parents hang Corals round the neck of children as a preservative against fits. Sea-faring men look upon Coral as a charm against lightning, whirlwinds, shipwreck and fire, &c.

We do not pretend that the Corals which we are at present offering carry value from a superstitious point of view, but we certainly declare that they will make up into the most beautiful Jewellery mounted alone or in combination with other Gems, particularly with diamonds in clusters. If you have never seen GOOD CORAL you have the opportunity of inspecting a unique collection at

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
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BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	KOBE	PENANG
BANGKOK	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	RANGOON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LYONS	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MALACCA.	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MANILA	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW		YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

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C. H. WILSON, Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

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HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY

BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director.

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BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a., rules on applications.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

O. M. BARNES, Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... ,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 3,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK, Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND ... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK, BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

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MIGNOT & DE BLOCK'S.

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El Aliento, Far Excellence,	per 50	7	8
El Balcon, Deliciosos	,, 50	6	8
La Arena, Brevas Fimas	,, 50	6	0
La Silvira, Especials	,, 50	5	12
La Crema, Matinees	,, 50	5	8
La Simpatica, Flor Fina	,, 100	8	0
Flor de Cintra, Silver Foiled,	,, 25	4	0

POPULAR BRANDS.

		Rs.	A.
La Costa Brasileros	per 50	6	0
Young American	,, 50	6	4
Perfectos Extra	,, 50	4	8
Alicante, Ceylon's Favorite	,, 50	3	8
Spotted Dogs, Merriman's	,, 100	8	0
,, ,, Neuberg & Co's	,, 50	4	0
Odalisca, Victorias	,, 25	2	8

Inquiries Solicited from Clubs and Messes. Discount on quantities.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. D. MERWAN & CO., 42, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FINEST GERMAN SAUSAGES.

METTWURST (Pork Sausage) ...
FUNGENWURST (Tongue Sausage) ...
LEBERWURST (Liver Sausage) ...
CERVELATWURST (Smoked Sausage in Bladder) ...
FRANKFURTER WURSTE (Small Frankfort Sausages) ...

In 1 lb. Tins RS. 1-8 Per Tin.

TRUFFEL-LEBERWURST (Strassburg Sausage) ... Rs. 1-12

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street, Fort.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members, will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, 12th May, 1910, at 6-30 p.m., to consider the question of increasing the ENTRANCE FEE.

By Order of the Committee,
B. W. O. THOMPSON,
Honorary Secretary.

3rd May, 1910.

NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an Order of the High Court made on the 31st day of March, 1910, by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Maclecd, the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the said Company to be effected by the Special Resolution of the Company duly passed and confirmed at Extraordinary General Meetings of the Company, held respectively on the 6th and 23rd days of December, 1909, was confirmed, and the following minute was approved by the said Court, namely :—

"The Capital of Badham Pile & Company, "Limited, is from henceforth Three Lakhs and a "half of Rupees (Rs. 3,50,000) divided into 5,000 "Shares of Rs. 70 each, instead of the capital of "Five Lakhs of Rupees (Rs. 5,00,000) divided into "5,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each. Such reduction "has been effected by returning to the holders of "the 5,000 Shares which have been issued and "paid up, Capital to the extent of Rs. 30 per "Share, and reducing the nominal amount of all "the Shares from Rs. 100 to Rs. 70 fully paid"

and a copy of the said Order and Minute were Registered with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay, on the 28th day of April, 1910.—Dated this 4th day of May, 1910.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Solicitors of the said Company.

CAUTION.

BY an order made by the Learned District Judge of Cawnpore, and dated the 23rd January 1909, our client BABU DAYA CHAND was APPOINTED the GUARDIAN of the person and property of RAM BALLABH, the minor son of HARMUKH RAI, deceased, of the Firm of KETSEI-DASS HARMUKH RAI, of Bombay, and who is still a minor and no person other than our client has therefore any right or authority to do any act, deed or thing by which the infant would be bound.

MANUEL AND AGARWALLA,
Solicitors.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	6 8 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg.	5 0 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 12 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for bottle hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL
MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES }
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

DHANBAID IRON WORKS AGENCY,
2, DALAL STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
BRASS - - - - -
AND - - - - -
IRON CASTINGS -
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED AT LOWEST RATES.

Orders from Mills, Factories, and Building Contractors, have careful attention with our prompt despatch of goods.

Designs and estimates furnished on application.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

EVERY NIGHT THREE SHOWS
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 P.M.
DON'T MISS THIS WEEK'S
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
ON SATURDAY NEXT
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
FUGITIVE FUGITIVE DALAI DALAI LAMA! LAMA!
Arrival in British Territory at Darjeeling.
A RECORD FILM!
A CINEMATOGRAPHIC TRIUMPH.
Portrait views of the Dalai Lama taken amidst Darjeeling Surroundings.
Sole Right for Bombay secured by the Excelsior Cinematograph by paying heavy Royalty.
FROM SILK WORM TO SILK DRESS.
One of the most interesting pictures, showing the whole of the manufacture of Silk, from the Silk Worm to the piece of Silk.
All Mill People and also School Children ought to see this picture.
ON SUNDAY, 8th of MAY, 1910.
ANOTHER PRIZE SHOW!!!
One Gold Watch, one Silver Watch, and one Enamelled Watch will be given away,
From 7 to 8 P.M.
ON SATURDAY, SPECIAL LATE SHOW,
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
PRICES AS USUAL.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT | SPECIAL
TO-NIGHT | GALA NIGHT.
FUN IN A HAT SHOP
CLEVER TRICK SCENE
By ZENO for the First Time in India.
BRAND NEW Vaudville Repertoire by the
MERRYMAKERS
AND
SPECIAL FILMS by the
NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH
Tennyson's LAUNCELOT & ELAINE
AND HENRY LEARNS TO SWIM.
TIMES—7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 P.M.
PRICES—Rs. 2, 1, 8 as. and 4 as.
RAINBOW REVELS ON SATURDAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.
THERAPION No. 1—The Sovereign Remedy for discharges, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.
THERAPION No. 2—The Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swelling of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 3—The Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all disorders resulting from dissipation, early excesses, &c., which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.
THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England 2/9. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and see that word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp affixed to every genuine package.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER
ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.
Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid,

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—One genuine DeDION single cylinder CAR, five seater, canopy top, glass screen, side curtains. A bargain Rs. 2,100.—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of 'Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¹⁄₂d. to 1s. 4 ³⁄₄d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

A PROMINENT European firm in Rangoon wish to get into touch with a reliable Spinning Mill, producing Grey Yarns suitable for the Burma and China Markets. Communications, with full particulars, to be addressed to "MANDARIN," care of this Paper.

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GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.
Insist upon having the original Brand.
Refuse Substitutes.
To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE
MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL
VINTAGE WINE.
TO BE HAD FROM
CROFT MODY & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
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AND
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NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,
is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimulent. Per bottle, Re. 1.

CHOLERA.
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A wonder of the Age. The Family Remedy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, Colic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Griping.
☞ See the Trade-mark of a Wading Bird. Per bottle—Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.
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FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. Such as

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KIND.

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 18, 1908
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Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
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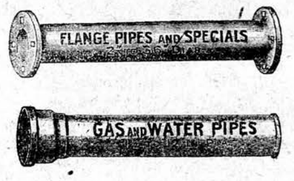
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BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
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AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited ; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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Apollo Street,
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ESTABLISHED 1872.
By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR
LEADING CONFECTIONERS.
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Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner.	STEAM BAKERY, MARINE LANE.	Kiln-dried Flour, The Best Household Flour in 7 lb. tins.
Dinner-a la-Carte. Select Bill of Fare. Best Wines and Spirits.	BREAD BAKED TWICE A DAY.	Cabin and Crew Biscuits. Prices on Application.

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SUPPLIES AT SPECIALLY LOW RATES,
CAST IRON FLANGED & SPIGOT & SOCKET PIPES,
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SLUICE VALVES, COCKS, PIGLEAD, ETC.,


JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.
Agents for India—TREACHER & CO., LTD., BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost-magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.
COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

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AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON : 61 Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds exceed £18,916,000
Total Revenue for 1908 exceeded. £4,070,000
The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1908, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.
NEW SCHEME.
Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.
For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
"STANDARD" POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.
CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000
NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.
For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE
RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net)	...5,890 for	£. 1,819,377
New Premiums (1908)	...	„ 81,349
Annual Income	...	„ 1,406,762
Assets	...	„ 10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination. Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	
Yearly	... Rs. 25 0	Re
Half-yearly	... „ 13 12	„
Quarterly	... „ 7 8	
Monthly	... „ 2 8	
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.		
Yearly	... Rs. 37 8	
Half-yearly	... „ 20 0	„
Quarterly	... „ 10 10	„
Monthly	... „ 3 12	„
SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA	

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	... Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly... ...	... „ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	... „ 4	„ 5

Digitized with funding from Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, May 3.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent.	...	81 5-8+1/2
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.		25·25 1-2—8-1/2
Rentes 3 per cent...	...	98 3/4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London	...	20·49 1/2—9-1/2
Bar Silver Spot...	...	24 7-8—1/16
Do. 2 months hence ...	...	24 15/16—1/16

Closing Tone of Silver.—Quiet.

Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent	...	63 1-4 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate)	...	1-3-1a 1/2 unchgd

Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17th Mar. 1910.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about	...	£ 200,000
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...	...	95 3-4+1/4
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	...	3 3-8—3/16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st		3 1/4—1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months		3 7/8—1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months		3 7-8—3-8
Bar Gold (per oz.)...	...	77·9 unchgd
Interest day to day loans...	...	2 3-4—1/4
Do. of day market loans	...	3 1/8—1/2

MANCHESTER, May 3.

COTTON.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool	...	12,000 Bales.
Do. day's Sales on Spot and for Exp		1,000 „
Do. day's Sales of East Indian	...	—— „
Do. day's Imports	...	9,000 „

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.—Good demand steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures—Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market ... Firm.
Mid Americans ... ... 7·92—2
Egyptian F. G. F. ... ... 14 1-2—1-4

	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
Cotton Delivery	7·67	7·63	7·57
	+4	+3	+3
Mid Uplands	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
	7·21	6·92	6·75
G. O. C.	+3	+1	+1
	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
Liverpool	6·67	6·55	6·64
	unchgd	+1	+1

40s Banner Mill Twist	...	11 3-8
George Mayalls Yarn	...	11 1-8

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 3.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	14,000
Do. Last year ...	...	27,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...	18,000
Do. Exports to Continent ...	...	2,000

Futures at New York...... July 14·73 +11; Do at New York...... October 12·72 +3 — Advanced on bull support and short covering and declined later partially under realizing.

Spot Cotton at New York...		15·30+5
Fair Rio Coffee (No.7 quality)		8 3-8 unchgd
Demand Bills ...	...	4·87 3-8—1-8
Silver Commercial Bars	...	54 1/8—1/8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		14 5-8 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton	...	Steady.
Futures at New Orleans	...	July 14·72+11
Do. at New Orleans	...	Oct. 12·70+3

LONDON, May 3.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal	5 14-32
F. G. Bengal	5 18-32
Fine Bengal	5 22-32
Good Oomra	6 6-32
F G Oomra	6 10-32
Fine Oomra	6 14-32
Good M G Oomra	6 6-32
Fine M G Oomra	6 14-32
Good Broach	7 4-32
F G Broach	7 9-32
Fine Broach	7 14-32
Good Khandeish...	6
F G Khandeish...	6 4-32
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C.I.F...	6 18-32.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 59 1-2
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months—May-June.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, Sellers, &c Sellers.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales 36
Months—March.
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 35 3-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Port—Hull.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. ... 35 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Value.
Tone—Steady.
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom ... 42,00,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship 45
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 43 3-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 41
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers,etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 64
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Steady.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 11-0 Nominal.

FREIGHT.

...ls—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—9-3

METAL.

...r Braziers ... ... £ 67 1/4
... Metal ... ... d 6 0
...tes J. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 ... per box weighing 90 lbs ... Bombay... ... 0 12 9

SUGAR.

...nulated sugar C. and F. ...ble bags. ... 18 0 ...of Shipment, July-Aug.—Sellers. ...—Firm.

BOMBAY, May 4.

EXCHANGE.

...ned at 1s. 4d. for T.T., 1s. 4 1-32d. ...s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight

... 1s. 4d.
... 1s. 4 1-32d.
... 1s. 4d. June.
...eady ... 1s. 4 3/32d.
... 1s. 4 7-32d.
Forward ... 1s. 4 3-16d. July
m/s Ready ... 1s. 4 11/32d
...s 3 m/s „ ... 170 3/4
...ks 3 m/s „ ... 138 3-4
...0 d/s. Hongkong ... 132 3-4
„ Shanghai ... 178
„ Japan ... 149 1/2

The market is quiet.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper market is firm; the rate has improved to 94-15 for ready and settlement.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was down by 1-16 both for ...dy and forward and New York declined by 1-8. Business in silver for the first settlement was done ... Rs. 72-13-0. Prices in London had declined so ...r market remained quiet and as dealers were ...sy in settling very little was done and prices ...ll maintained. Demand for ready was dull ...d few packages changed hands.
Gold market remained quiet. London prices are ...ll maintained. Up-country and local demand being ...s and prices declined by quarter of an anna. ...vereigns were in moderate demand and remained ...changed.
We quote:—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	22	8	0
97 touch	27	7	0
National Bank	24	0	6
Chartered Bank	23	15	9
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian ...	24	1	3

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	72	11	0
17 Penny ready	72	9	0
Local per tola	0	11	3
First Settlement	72	13	0
Second	73	1	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—London prices were up by 6d. There was a moderate demand and prices advanced by an anna. Tone—Firm.

Rapeseed :—London prices remained unchanged. Very little business passed and prices remained same. Tone—Quiet.

Gingellyseed, Poppyseed, Castorseed, Cottonseed, Mowraseed, Wheat :—Nominal business was done and prices were unchanged. Tone—Quiet but steady.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold	Rs. 10 15
Linseed, Small	„ 10 13
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 8 9
Yellow do.	„ 7 4
Do. Gujarat	„ 7 6
Poppyseed	9 14
Castorseed	„ 37-8 to 38-8
Mowraseed...	„ 6 12
Maize	„ 22 to 24
Groundnuts	„ 43 to 45
Mustardseed	„ 85 to 90
Gingellyseed	„ 44 to 53
Khandesh Howri; Gulburga do.; Kalbur do.; Itarsi do.	„ 51 to 52
White Gin, Bold 95/5; Do. do do 85/15; Do. do. do. 75/25...; Do. Mixed 50/50...	„ 46 to 50
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...; Do. do. 85/15...	„ 44 to 46
Gin, Black Beaver ...; Do. do. Gadag ...	„ 46 to 47
Gin Red Khandwa ...; Do. Meggi ...	„ 46 to 48
Do. Yellow Hinganghat; Do. do. Secunderabad; Do. do. Gujarat	„ 50 to 54
Do. Black Kutni; Do. Ahmedabad...	„ 45 to 46
WHEAT—	
Pissi	„ 35 to 37
Hard Red...	„ 32 to 33
Cottonseed	„ 25 to 26

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 3rd May :—

Wheat	15,780 cwts
Linseed	24,531 „
Rapeseed ...	18,771 „
Gingellyseed	5,373 „
Poppyseed...	6,626 „
Groundnuts	2,086 „
Castorseed...	8,337 „
Rice	2,469 „
Myrabollams	6,281 „
Cottonseed...	27,898 „
Mowraseed...	750 „
Gram	1,629 „
Joowar	170 „
Maize	24 „

SHARES.

Maneckji Petit's have remained unchanged at 2,820. David's are quiet at 395.

BANKS.

Bombay ...	1,470
India	66 to 66 1-2
Indian Specie	52 to 52 1-2
Bombay Merchants' Bank	9 3/4

MILLS.

Colaba Land ...	1,117 1-2
Currimbhoy	975
David	395
Fazulbhai	217 1-2
Kohinoor	680
Maneckji Petit ...	2,820
New Great Eastern	185
Nagpore	1,732 1/2
Swadeshi	1,120

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	132 1/2
New Mofussil...	800

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord.	94 to 95
Bombay E. S. and T. C. Pref.	160
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord	298 3-4
Colaba Land & Mill	1,110
Treacher & Co ...	550

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Dholka	116
Ahmedabad-Prantej	590
Amritsar-Patti ...	120
Tapti-Valley	457 1-2

COTTON.

Liverpool was up by 1 to 4 points. New York advanced by 5 and futures were also up by 11 and 3. The market at Colaba was firm and demand from the mills and exporters was moderate hence prices for ready advanced by Rs. 1 to 2. Liverpool opener received in the evening showed unchanged and 1 up demand for futures. Market remained firm. Good Broach opened at Rs. 297, but there being a good demand advanced at the close to Rs. 299 1-2.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.			Rs.
800	Bussank	...Broach	...325-328
300	Gaddum & Co	...Dhamangaon	... 284
100	do	...Akola	... 285
200	Currimbhai	...Wardha	... 285
100	Phoenix	...Bengal	... 235
200	Elphinstone	... do	... 260
400	R D Master	...Broach	... 327
100	Bombay Co	... do	... 327
500	Volkart Bros	...Bengal	...268-70
500	Gaddum & Co	... do	... 283

We quote :—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine		285
„	Good	253
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine		284
„	Good	270
Sind Punjab Fine		281
„	Good	269
Khandesh Fine		284
„	Good	274
Amraoti Fine		294
„ „	Good	286
Akola Khangaum Fine		293
„	Good	285
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine		301
„	Good	293
Yeotmal Fine		306
„	Good	298
Nagpore Fine		310
„	Good	302
Wardha Hinganghat Fine		312
„	Good	304
Methia Fine		284
„	Good	274
Broach Gin Fine		330
„	Good	324
Sawginned Fine		329 May
Coompta Ginned		318 „
Westerns „		304 „

FUTURES.

Broach Good ...	299 1-2 Mar.
Bengal F G ...	222 1-2 Jan.

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 3rd May :—

Khandeish	197 Bales.
Central India...	1,959 „
Barsi and Nagur	310 „
Berar ...	2,371 „
Central Provinces	318 „
Oomras...	5,755 „
Dholera	3,273 „
Broach...	2,021 „
Coompta and Dharwar	4,617 „
Westerns	649 „
Bengals (N. W. P.)	69 „
Bengals (Rajputana)	931 „
Sind	...... „
Persian	...... „
Other sorts	...... „
Total ...	17,815 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, May 4.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone ...	Quite but steady.
Estimated Sales ...	10,000
Total Imports ...	17,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
May—June	7·87 same
June—July	7·83 same
July—Aug.	7·58+1
Aug.—Sept.	7·32+1
Sept.—Oct.	6·93+1
Oct.—Nov.	6·75 same
Nov.—Dec.	6·67 same
Dec.—Jan.	6·65 same
Jan.—Feb.	6·65+1

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	May. Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	14 0	14 6
Dunkirk	14 0	14 6
Havre ...	14 6	15 0
Hull ...	14 0	......
Liverpool	14 0	14 6
Marseilles	......	......
Genoa ...	14 0	14 6
London	14 6	......
Hamburg	14 0	14 6
Trieste	16 6	17 6
Venice...	16 6	17 6
Open Ports ...	June & July	14 0

Market inactive, very little doing.

METALS.

We quote :—

Copper Braziers 4×4	lbs. 21, 28, 35, 42, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84	Rs. 55 0
Yellow Metal Sheets	21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56	Rs. 45 0
Tin Ingots		„ 40 6
Spelter S M, M M, J, G		„ 18 8
Georgshutte		„ 22 4
Copper Ingots K S		„ 48 4
Copper Sheetings	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	„ 61 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16, 10, 12	„ 47 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, May 3.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Bundle ...	...	255	...
1 Case ...	...	9,000	7,450
16 Packages...	...	56,895	17,766

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Bundle ...	...	2,000	...
1 do ...	...	2,735	...
1 Parcel ...	4	...	...
1 Case ...	...	2,700	...
16 Packages...	...	18,610	...

Importers.		Vessel.	From
M. Mackenzie & Co	...	Dumra	Busreh
S. A. M. Meer ...	...	do	do
Hongkong Bank	...	Salsette	London
S M H Noorani ...	...	Alavi	Jeddah
Sundry Importers	...	Moshtari	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 2nd May 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	113	131,235
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	72	85,813

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—9 bales wool, L Veerji ; 75 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 45 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 13 bales wool, R Peerchand ; 77 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 38 bales wool, E Dossa and Co ; 592 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 105 cwts turmeric, N Jafferbhoy ; 92 bales wool, D Nagji.

City of Agra s—1,100 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co; 1,000 tons manganese ore, S Smith and Co; 100 bales cotton, P N Mehta and Co; 1 bale cotton, Diwadker and Co ; 34 bales cotton, P Visram and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—4 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 1 bale skins, A H Mahomed and Co ; 2 bales carpets, S J Tellary and Co ; 6 bales skins, B Esmail ; 25 bales skins, R M Kooka.

FOR NEW YORK.

Spanish Prince s—6,875 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co ; 169 cwts myrabollams, G Madhawji and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—12 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Agra s—4,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Drefuse and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

Castalia s—240 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Cloutshaw s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar ; 5,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

Harperley s—103,360 cwts cottonseed, 27,000 cwts wheat, and 29,340 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Othello s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, G Bhimji ; 100 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 2,397 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

Harlyn s—1,000 cwts castorseed, N Laloobhoy ; 8,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Othello s—220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Achlelister s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, 20,000 linseed, L Drefuse and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, S Cooverj and Co ; 2,015 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 165 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—1,140 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 641 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 385 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 1,025 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

Haigh Hall s—500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Adamsturm s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros; 114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Irish Monarch s—2,000 cwts poppyseed 6,000 cwts gingellyseed and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, L Drefuse and Co; 1,045 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 24,068 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 20 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 935 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 290 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

H R James s—2390 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR GENOA.

Edernian s—6,039 cwts linseed and 1,007 cwts castorseed, O Boggiano and Co; 2,000 cwts teelseed L Drefuse and Co; 50 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 100 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co., 50 cwts olibanum, J. Nurbheram.

Lady Lewis s—75 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Stella s—5 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID.

Uskmoor s—105,800 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—1.000 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 50 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

Tosa Maru s—102 cwts kishmish, J Cassam.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—1,000 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 130 bales twist, S Framji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tosa Maru s—22 bales cotton, MB Kaisha; 44 cwts cloves and 55 cwts gum, A H Mawji and Co.

Assayes 500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual report of the Western Assurance Company for the year 1909, states :—

Fire Department.—The premiums, less re-insurances, for the year amount to £433,650 18s. 3d., a reduction of £7,491 2s. 11d, on the previous year's premiums. This decrease is due mainly to the writing of smaller lines in Foreign countries outside of the North American continent, and partly to the withdrawal from or cutting down of business in places in Canada where the construction and the fire protection were not deemed satisfactory. The losses for the year, after deducting recoveries under re-insurances, are £206,750 13s. 11d, being a ratio of 47·68 per cent. which is the lowest loss ratio of any year in this department since 1860.

Marine Department.—The premiums, less re-insurances, amount to £143,414 1s. 9d, an increase of £19,382 15s. 8d. on the previous year. This Department gives a profit for the year of £10,643 18s. 5d.

Profits of the year.—After making full allowance for all doubtful agency balances and debts, the net profits for the year amount to £78,767 4s. 0d. The Directors have declared a dividend of 7 per cent upon the preference stock. The liability for unearned premiums at the close of the year stands at £224,869 7s. 4d. being an increase of £2,362 13s. 3d. on the previous year.

Security to Policy-Holders.—The total assets of the Company at 31st December, 1909, amounted to £673,858 16s. 10d. leaving a surplus to policy-holders of £314,449 19s. 8d.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BRICKMANN—HUTCHESON—April 26, at Agra, John Macdonald Brickmann, 3rd Brahmans, to Feodore Victoria, second daughter of Colonel G. Hutcheson, late I M S.

DEATH.

JONES—April 29, at Jafferbund, accidentally drowned, E J Jones, of Cachar.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.
Novelty Theatre : The Merrymakers and Novelty Cinematograph, 7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.

MAXIM : "A man is valued as he makes himself valuable."

MAHARAJ OF RAJPIPLA.—Maharaj Kumar Vijaya Singh of Rajpipla arrived in Bombay, yesterday, and is putting up at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of April was 500, of whom 371 were males and 129 females.

DUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of April 1910 was 600, of which there were 93 males, 211 females and 296 children.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.—His Highness the Maharaja of Bhownagar has been pleased to present the sum of Rs. 12,000 to Mr. Kaikhosro Pestonjee Senor, who has obtained degrees of M.A. and B.Sc., to enable him to prosecute his studies, in England, in Metallurgy, Geology, and Mining.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15, this evening :—

Triumphal March	Cleopatra	Mancinelli
Overture	Le Domino Noir	Auber
Scherzo (Piccolo Solo)	The Comet	Brewer
Grand Selection	I. Lombardi	Verdi
Valse	Louisana	Squire.
Selection	The Geisha	S. Jones
Tubuphone Solo	La Juana	Howgill

THE MURDERED BHATIA LADY.

Another Arrest.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. J. H. Bhabha, acting fourth Presidency Magistrate, Superintendant Williamson charged (1) Ramdayal Mohanlal, (2) Nandoo Kalu, (3) Lachhman Gopal, (4) Owson Matadin, (5) Shivnath Vishvanath and (6) Raghunath Shivdayal with murder.

Superintendent Williamson asked for a remand in order to enable the police to make further inquiries in the matter.

The application was granted.

As already reported the first five accused were arrested on Tuesday. The sixth accused was arrested in the evening at Bassein and was brought down to Bombay. The police believe that with the capture of this man, the whole of the gang has been arrested. Regarding the arrests made on Tuesday, it further appears that in order to keep the rest of the gang in complete darkness about what had happened, Inspector Fuller immediately after seizing the alleged arch-conspirator Ramdayal, went in a gharry to Colaba. Mr. Fuller kept is gharry at some distance from the place were the second accused was supposed to be and sent word to him that a relative of his had come to see him. Nanu, the second accused, came out and was arrested. He made a statement, which led to the arrest of the third accused. The fourth accused had in the meantime escaped, but the police soon traced his whereabouts, and he was arrested at Khetwadi. On the second accused's room being searched, a box containing silken saris, supposed to be the property of the deceased lady, was found.

ALLEGED SEDITION IN BOMBAY.

Accused Before the Magistrate.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. F. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner, Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Lahu Ramji and Bhasker Mahadeo Shide, under section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code, with sedition by writing and printing respectively a book entitled 'Ganpati Verses.'

Inspector Cowasji Petigara of the Criminal Investigation Department, who has made the arrests, identified the accused. Mr. Vincent then asked for a remand.

The application was granted and the case was adjourned till the afternoon of the 13th instant.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	6	5	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	11	10	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	4	4	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	2	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	2	2	6
G Mahim and Worli	6	6	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	9
Total......	34	31	106
This day last year	61	51	139

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

May 4th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	58	73	16
B	117	88	4
B	137	131	20
C	83	72	7
D	99	46	1
E	126	15	1
E	83	73	6
F	62	11	1
G	46	3	2
Total ...	811	512	58
Total killed to date rats	...	...	1,323

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London England

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton presided yesterday over a special sitting of the Bombay Insolvency Court.

RE JIVAN GOVAN AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. The learned Counsel said the insolvents' petition was dismissed on the 13th April last, as they were absent when the case was called on.

Mr. Mankar opposed the application.

His Lordship granted the necessary leave.

RE MANCHERJI DORABJI ADENWALLA.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to file a fresh petition.

RE MULSHANKAR H. BHATT AND ANOTHER.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, for the insolvents, applied for four months' interim order. The learned Counsel said the insolvents were granted a provisional interim order, and they had now served notices to their creditors and there was no opposition.

His Lordship granted the application.

RE GANESHDAS PANALAL.

Mr. Bhandarkar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' interim order.

RE THOMAS SIMPSON.

Mr. G. G. Nadkarni, for the insolvent, applied for three months' adjournment of the hearing of the matter, as the insolvent was out of Bombay.

The application was granted.

RE IBRAHIM HAJI ALI.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to file a fresh petition.

RE MAHDEV RAGHUNATH.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, moved to make absolute the rule to withdraw his petition on the ground that the insolvent's sons had settled with his creditors.

His Lordship made the rule absolute.

RE DHONDU BHENDU.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE MAHOMED ALLADIN KHOJA.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extention of the interim order.

RE SULLEMAN HAJI SABHAI.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule and serve notices.

The application was granted.

RE CHANDRABHAM SURAJBHAM.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges :—Narayan Dhimaji Rawoot ; Brijlal M. Sha; Bomanji Hormusji Fitter; Panalal Ramchand Lalaji; Vasanji Jairam Thucker ; Kashinath Vishnu Koomanekar ; Budhaji Moroba Kore ; Allibhoy Tyebali Dawoodi Vora; Moosa Aba Memon and Harichander Ramchandra Mahatre.

RE EDULJI MANEKJI ADENWALLA.

The insolvent's petition was dismissed as he had settled with his creditors.

SHORT CAUSE.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton presided, yesterday, over a special sitting on the Original side of the Bombay High Court, and disposed of several short causes.

CLAIM OF 12 LAKHS.

In the suit filed by Messrs. Khatao Makanji and Co. against Chhotalal Naginchand to recover Rs. 12,00,000 on 28 promissory notes in connection with pearl transactions. Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan appeared for the defendant and applied for a transfer of the suit to the Long Causes list.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, for the plaintiffs, opposed the application.

By consent the suit was transferred to the Long Causes list, to come on the board on the 26th June next, subject to a part heard suit costs in the cause.

POLICE NEWS.

ALLEGED ANNOYANCE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the notice issued at the instance of Inspector Sullivan calling upon Mahomed Cassam Chisti to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace. The accused, it was alleged, was giving annoyance to the family of Mr. J. B. Marzban.

Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. D.B. Binning, instructed by Mr. Reuben Salomon, defended the respondent ; Mr. S. G. Welinkar, instructed by Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, watched the proceedings on behalf of Mr. J. B. Marzban.

Moulvie Suphi Mahomed Yakubkhan Kadri Saberi Fudusi, examined by Mr. Binning, said he was a medical practitioner and knew seven languages.

Witness was shown a book entitled "Secret of Adam and Eve" better known as "Putla Putli," written about 600 years ago. Witness said "Putla Putli" meant "Adam and Eve" and "Chisti Chaman" meant the "Garden of the Chisties" at Ajmere. He had also seen the painting on the respondent's carriage. The painting exactly resembled the shrine at Ajmere. "Putla Putli" could convey no other suggestion, but "Adam and Eve."

Cross-examined, witness said "Putla Putli" would mean "Adam and Eve" to a Mahomedan only. Putli might be used as a Parsi name.

Kaderkhan Abdoollakhan, examined-in-chief, corroborated the sweeper called on the previous occasion.

Cross-examined, witness said the respondent was a Sunni Mahomedan.

Further hearing of the case was then adjourned.

MOTOR PROSECUTIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a number of cases in which Sub-Inspector Chapman had taken out summonses against several motor-car drivers on charges of breach of the Motor Act. Bhiva Bhicoo, K. Narayen and A. M. Mistry were charged with allowing their cars to smoke very badly. The accused were convicted and fined Rs. 2 each. Narayen Babu Rao, another motor-car driver, was charged with driving his car along Queen's Road with the back number plate invisible. It was stated that the tail-light of the accused's car was right in front of the number plate, thus obscuring a view of the latter. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 2. One Amiruddin and one Kapadia were charged with driving their cars along Queen's Road on the evening of the 14th March without a tail-light. They were convicted and fined Re. 1 each.

OOTACAMUND RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 4.

THE following are the results in yesterday's Ootacamund races :—

THE TRIAL PLATE—Distance, 6 furlongs.
The Maharajah of Mysore's Kismet, 11st 1lb.. 1
Mr D Kenworthy's Mignonette, 10st 6lbs...... 2
Mr W D Kenworthy's Ladysmaid, 10st 6lbs... 3

THE LADIES' PURSE—Distance, 1 mile.
Lt-Col J Desaraj Ur's Taruk, 8st.................. 1
Mr A R Rungaswamy's Claude Duval, 8st 10lbs 2
Lt-Col W Beevor's Baroda, 7st 2lbs 3

THE MYSORE CUP—Distance, 1 1-4 miles.
The Maharajah of Mysore's Kismet, 10st 3lbs. 1
Mr Holmes' Mystic Circle, 10st................... 2
Mr Rashmatulla Sait's Harpist, 10st 13lbs ... 3

THE NOVICE PLATE—Distance, 6 furlongs.
The Maharajah of Jodhpore's Lester Lady, 10st 3lbs 1
Maxim, 10st 3lbs 2
Mr W Kenworthy's Emperor, 10st 3lbs 3

THE CLUB PLATE—Distance, 1-2 mile.
Mr B N Burjorjee's Bonita II, 11st 2lbs 1
The Maharajah of Mysore's Zephyr, 11st...... 2
Mr A R Rungasawmy's Fair Sex, 10st 1lbs... 3

ELTON CUP TOURNAMENT.

THE second match of the Elton Cup Hockey Tournament was played off, yesterday afternoon, at the Marine Lines grounds, when the Eastern Telegraph Company's Juniors met the Cathedral High School. The game ended as follows :—

Eastern Telegraphs..................... 3 goals.
Cathedral School.......................... 2 goals.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 4.

The rainfall has again been nearly general in Assam. The principal amounts are : Silchar, three inches; Cherrapoonjee, five ; and Shillong, one. Isolated falls have also occurred in the Peninsula.

Forecast.—Local rain in Eastern Bengal and Assam and a few falls in Bengal and South India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 4TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 4th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the east Punjab and moderately clouded in the extreme north while elsewhere they are only lightly clouded. Humidity is in slight excess in the north Punjab. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are now lower than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal ; night temperature is in slight defect at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is lower than usual at Jacobabad and Bikaner ; the minimum is in slight defect at all stations in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies have become lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in slight defect at some stations; night temperature is everywhere normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in Berar but lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is general in slight defect. Temperature has become normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in south Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—A few thunderstorms have occurred in Malabar and the Deccan but no precipitation has been reported. Light to moderate cloud has appeared over Kathiawar, Gujarat and the central parts of the country.

A few thunderstorms are possible in Malabar and the Deccan. A few thunder or duststorms may occur also in Rajputana and in the central parts of the country.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Namesof Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (3rd)	79·1	69·6	...	14·63
Jask	85·8	71·3	...	7·65
Muskat (3r	91·3	77·6	...	2·69
Multan	98·3	71·0	...	1·82
Rawalpindi	87·4	60·9	...	9·60
Lahore	92·4	65·2	...	5·85
Sirsa	90·8	64·6	0·05	2·09
Ambala	96·5	63·9	...	3·14
Delhi	99·7	73·2	...	3·06
Agra	102·0	73·6	...	2·05
Mainpuri	104·3	70·0	...	0·98
Jhansi	104 5	78·5	...	1·13
Cawnpore	104·0	72·0	...	1·32
Allahabad	106·6	74·0	...	1·41
Jacobabad	102·6	75·8	...	1·89
Karachi	86·0	75·5	...	1·09
Ajmer	99·9	74·2	...	1·90
Jaipur	103·2	70·1	...	1.61
Kotah	105·5	79·1	...	0,97
Bhuj	99 1	73·5	...	?
Dwarka	85·8	77·7	...	0·56
Veraval	83·6	75·3	...	0·45
Rajkot	100·6	74·5	...	0·62
Bhavnagar Para	106·1	76·5	...	1·04
Surat	102·1	74·1	...	0·42
Ahmedabad	104·6	78·7	...	0·48
Deesa	102·8	77·4	...	0·05
Neemuch	97·0	74·0	...	0·13
Indore	100·1	74·1	...	0·08
Jubbulpore	103·8	71·3	...	1·67
Saugor	102·1	75·0	...	0·77
Hoshangabad	105·6	75·4	...	1·62
Khandwa	106·2	78·6	...	0·60
Akola	108·2	79·1	...	5·63
Amraoti	106·8	78·3	...	4·31
Nagpur	107·6	82·3	...	5·24
Chanda	105·5	79·5	...	0·03
Raipur	103·7	80·6	...	4·19
Bombay	90·2	78·0	...	...
Ratnagiri	88·3	78·4	...	...
Mormugao	88·5	79·2	...	...
Karwar	90 3	79·0	...	1·55
Malegaon	104·9	72·1	...	0·31
Ahmednagar	102·4	74·5	...	2·09
Poona	101·0	70·8	...	...
Sholapur	105·3	78·4	...	0·63
Bijapur	104·2	78·2	...	0·41
Belgaum	99·8	66 6	...	2·22
Aurangabad	102·2	78·2	...	1·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	105·4	80·7	...	0·21
Hyderabad	99·8	80·2	...	0.31
Mangalore	92·3	77·8	...	2·44
Calicut	90·8	80·1	...	11·53
Cochin	90·7	81·3	...	16·93
Colombo	90·5	75·5	0·01	21·41
Masulipatam	96·8	77·2	...	0·47
Bellary	105·0	75·3	0·02	1·40
Cuddapah	106·2	84·1	...	0·02
Madras	94·5	78·0	...	4·86
Bangalore	93·3	70·8	...	0·72
Coimbatore	100·4	73·3	...	4·10
Trichinopoly	102·1	81·3	...	4·61
Negapatam	97·0	80·5	...	9·03

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 4th May was 29·880 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Officiating Meteorologist, Bombay.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 28th Feb. 1910 ...	Rs.1,19,125
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...	Rs. 130
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 28th Feb., 1910 ...	Rs.3,08,079
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...	Rs. 82,146

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 28th Feb., 1910 ...	Rs. 26,026
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ...	Rs. 824
Total earnings from 1st Jan., to 28th Feb., 1910 ...	Rs. 52,217
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ...	Rs. 457

AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 28th Feb., 1910 ...	Rs. 10,217
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...	Rs. 220
Total earnings from 1st Jan., to 28th Feb. 1910 ...	Rs. 19,703
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...	Rs. 83

AMRITSAR PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 23rd Apr, 1910 ...	Rs. 6,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...	Rs. 2,320
Total earnings from 1st Jan to 23rd Apr., 1910 ...	Rs. 72,277
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...	Rs. 18,355

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Makes Good Blood



Prick your skin with a needle. You will see that it is full of blood. But what kind of blood? Rich and pure? Or thin and impure? Impure blood covers the skin with eczema, rashes, pimples, pustules, salt-rheum, boils, carbuncles, and other sores. These simply tell of something bad down deep in the blood itself. Ointments, washes, powders and cosmetics will not reach the evil. You must take out all impurities from the system with

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and then see how quickly the skin troubles will disappear.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

FULLER FULLER FULLER

BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING



You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self Starting Model. Made Five Worlds Records.

Fuller Leclenche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitiaities and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LONDON,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

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ED. PINAUD'S CELEBRATED PERFUMES—HAIR LOTIONS, EU DE COLOGNE, VIOLET POWDERS, &c., &c.

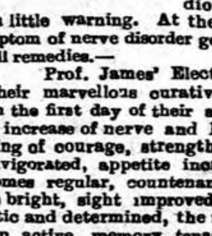
Just Unpacked.

Ed. Pinaud's Essence Dauphine, Boquet Marie Louise, Boquet Nastia, Ess. Lilas de France.
Lotion—Eau Marie Louise, Eau Nairisa—Eau de Violettes de Parme.
Fondre—Marie Louise—Violet de Parme—Queen White Rose, Jasmin Reine.
Savon—Boquet Edward VII. Violettes de Parme—Royal Lilas—Royal Heleotrope.

J. EDULJI & CO.,
Chemists and General Merchants,
SITARAM BUILDINGS,
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

TIRED, WORN-OUT, RUN DOWN.

Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor sleepless nights are passed no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but liability of same is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies.—



Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

FREE.—In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending two annas postage stamps. Read these evidences.

J. R. Gaikwad, Mamlatdar of Sakri, writes that "Please send two bottles of Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls by V. P. P. as soon as possible. They give good effects."

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda, writes that—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills, or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two bottles of it."

M. N. Venkataramier, Pleader from Kulitala, writes that I feel some good effect from Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Kindly send one more bottle of it, per V. P. P."

Santokhsingh, B.A., Law Professor, Police Training College Moradabad, writes : "I have tried two bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and have found them very useful. Please send two more bottles of it, per V. P. P."

Please write clearly.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.
3 Bottles Rs. 5-8-0. V. P. P. extra.

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THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
No. 154, Juma Masjid, BOMBAY.
Druggist and Chemists.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R M S Fox.....Comdr Hunt .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean....Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Farewell.....R I M
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr W B Haddleston R I M S
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marmack .....R I M
R I M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp.....
Survey Street

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 3.

Achledister.....3320 Gatt .....W & A Graham & Co
Africa.....1302 Chappel.....M M & Co
Bumba .....1607 Butler.....M M & Co
Corinth .....2469 Chadwick...W&A Graham & Co
Clan Macnab.....2952 Ridgeway.....F Finlay & Co
Calliope.....2498 Knot .....W & A Graham & Co
Calthness .....2306 Proctor.....W&A Graham & Co
Dalemoor .....2572 Brulen.....W&A Graham & Co
Feliciana .....2164 Falck.....T Morrison & Co
Fani Maru.....1569 Kawamura.W&A Graham & Co
Gerd .....751 Anderson...F F Campbell & Co
Hurst .....2997 Moody...W & A Graham & Co
Harpley .....2565 Folster.....W&A Graham & Co
Hoosinee .....993 Hughes.....B & P S N & Co
Harport .....2503 Lamb .....T Morrison & Co
Humayun .....2155 Beard .....B & P S N & Co
Irish Monarch ...2792 Bettine.....T Morrison & Co
Langdale .....2515 Clarke .....Killick Nixon & Co
Lhasa.....950 MacDiarmid .....M M & Co
Megna .....772 Maude.....M M & Co
Mashtari .....1109 Watson.....B & P S N & Co
Majmi.....2522 Hallet .....E & A M Jeewanji
Nairang.....2862 Crebbin.....T Morrison & Co
Presidont .....2086 Jacob .....A Strandis
Produce.....743 Winsnes ...F F Campbell & Co
Queenmoor .....2409 Helmrich....W&A Graham & Co
Ramsay .....2767 Mullar.....
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born.....B & H S N & Co
Saifi .....502 Willoughley...B & H S N & Co
Uskmoor .....2306 Evans.....W& A Graham & Co
Vedala .....2164 Ramage .....M M & Co
Yorkmoor .....2256 Rigby.....W & A Graham & Co
Zibenghia .....2690 Dickinson.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Assaye	4359	Jones	Shanghai	11-5	P & O S N & Co
B Cloutshaw	3083	Smith	Hull	7-5	W & A Graham & Co
C&E Othello	3327	Webster	Hull	9-5	J Finlay & Co
D&E Chupra	3054	Henderson	Antwerp	9-5	M M & Co
F Lord Antrim	2773	Aiken	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co
G Henry R James	1974	Mogg	Hamburg	7 5	Killick Nixon & Co
M Harlyn	2223	Bird	Hull	6 5	W & A Graham & Co
N Exmoor	2296	Dunbar	Barrow-in-Furness	7 5	W & A G & Co
O Lawmoor	2560	Pippest	London	7 5	The Bombay & Co Ld
P Adamsturm	3158	Selbji	Hamburg	5-5	W & A Graham & Co
R Tosa Maru	3610	Nomura	Kobe	6 5	N Y Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Westmoor .....2341 Waddle...Garston ..7-5... W & A Graham & Co
2 Castalia.....4081 Hamilton...Liverpool 8-5... W & A Graham and Co
4 City of Agra.....3096 Buck.....Liverpool...14-5... Killick Nixon and Co
4 Naseri.....911 Micre .....Stream...4 5... B & P S N & Co
5 Edernian .....2284 Roberts...Genoa.10-5.James Mackintosh and Co
6 Spanish Prince....4218 Jones ...Philadelphia...3-5 W & A Graham & Co
7 Afghanistan .....2848 Blault ...Rangoon...7-5... M M & Co
8 Coniston Water...3832 Jones.....Dunkirk...7 5... T Morrison & Co
9 Politician .....4737 Watson.....Hull...14 5... K Nixon & Co
10&11 Lady Lewis...2145 Provo .....Genoa .....9-5... J Mackintosh & Co
13 Caledonia.....3539 Hayward ...London...7 5... P & O S N & Co
14 Wardha .....2551 Archdeacon...Calcutta...8 5 M M & Co
15 Rinaldo.....2791 Pickering.....Hull...14 5... James Finlay & Co

M W D D

Quilos .....1231 Anderson ...Calcutta...N F M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
4	Fani Maru s	Kawamura ...	Balik Pn, Apr 18
	Dalemoor s	Brulen	Aden, Apr 26
	Queenmoor s	Helmrich	Aden, Apr 26
	Kiakmoor s	Evans	Monte V, Mar 28
	Lhasa s	MacDiarmid	Karachi, May 2
	Produce s	Winsnes	Singapoor, Apr17
	Calthness s	Proctor	Calcutta, Apr 28

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Ismaila s.....	Fenvre	Rangoon
	Haigh Hall s	Davison	Antwerp
	Itria s	Fenwich	Calcutta
	Stella s	Vadaica	Trieste

The following vessels obtain his portclearance on Wednesday:—
Steamer Dumra, Monley, Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—
Steamer Produce, for Singapore.
" Dalemoor, for Liverpool, etc.
" Elsmoor, for Liverpool, etc.
" Queenmoor, for Liverpool, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, from Hongkong left Colombo on the 3rd instant and expected to arrive in Bombay on the 7th instant.
The Anchor Line steamer Circassia Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on 1st instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th May.

Members of the Corps desirous of supporting the Football Club and who have not seen the notices sent round by peons are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary Sergt. T W Venn Co Bo S N Co Ld patent slip Mazagon.

B. K. GOLDSMITH, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 5th May.

396—Arms—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. Oil bottles and pull throughs must be returned with Rifles or will be charged for.

397—Prize Distribution—"B" Coy Prize Distribution will take place at Head Quarters on Monday the 16th instant at 9-30 p.m. All members of the Coy. are expected to be present.

Dress.—Mess Dress or Uniform.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE first batch of British boy immigrants who were selected by Sir John Taverner, Agent-General for Victoria, have reached Melbourne. They have all been placed on excellent farms, where they will be trained and kept, and in addition paid 7s. 6d. per week as pocket-money. There is plenty of room for a similar type of boy in Victoria. Those who have already seen the lads are very favourably impressed by their demeanour and express the opinion that they will become splendid colonists.

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On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.
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SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHD. LIPP.
GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.
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And will give you prompt attention.
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SAVINGS BANK.
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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
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By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
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(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 5th May, 1910.

CONCERNING AFGHANISTAN.

COLONEL H. B. HANNA, who during the last part of the campaign was on the Army Head Quarter Staff and in charge of all matters concerning it, has now completed his remarkably outspoken work on "the Second Afghan War, its causes, its conduct and its consequences," the third volume having reached India by last mail. He declares that history nowhere presents a closer parallel than that which exists between the causes, conduct, and consequences of the Afghan War of 1838-42 and the causes, conduct and consequences of the Afghan War of 1878-80. Both had their origin in the fear of Russia, yet neither had Russia for its object. Each was begun under a fatal misconception of its character, cost and probable duration. Each, though in intention, directed solely against a Prince, became in its progress a struggle with a People. Each ran a long and chequered course and was marked by incidents little creditable to British honour and British humanity. Each closed with a march which surrounded political failure with a halo of military success and gave an air of freedom to an inevitable retreat. Each left behind it, to the people of India a legacy of indebtedness and poverty—to the people of Afghanistan a legacy of bitter memories and deep distrust of British promises. Each failed of its object—nay, more than failed—for instead of establishing on the throne of Kabul a sovereign devoted to British interests, the one ended in the restoration of the able Prince, to depose whom it had begun; and the other in the nomination to the Amirship of the last man on whom, from its own point of view, the choice of the Indian Government should have fallen, because the man was apparently most likely to prefer Russia's influence to that of Great Britain. Those wars taught us the value of our own natural frontiers and the wisdom of the Duke of Wellington who in a letter to Lord Ellenborough wrote:—"Afghanistan merits the character given to Spain by the first Henry of France: Invade with a large force, and you are destroyed by starvation; invade with a small force and you are overwhelmed by a hostile people." It would be the same to Russia, for where an Indian army of twenty thousand men cannot subsist, neither can a Russian. "If it would be madness in the Russian Government to entangle itself in a web of difficulties in the hope of shaking Great Britain's hold upon India, it will always be madness in an Indian Government to entangle itself in a similar web for the purpose of weakening Russia's authority in Central Asia." Colonel Hanna is an advocate of Progress founded on Peace.

When the war was contemplated the estimated cost was put down at £5,752,000, but a great financial blunder was made and the cost of the military operations amounted to £19,574,000—"probably the largest miscalculation ever made in the accounts of a nation." Many items had been overlooked, the purchase of transport animals, supplies, increased price of grain and forage, increased wages of followers, the fortification of important positions, and other similar expenditure. Sir Edwin Johnson, who was Military Member of Council, warned his colleagues that the cost of military operations increased in a progressive ratio week by week with their continuance, a fact he had overlooked when estimating, but Sir John Strachey, who was Finance Member, declared they had been "misled by accounts which were, in themselves, so far as they went, perfectly accurate, but which nevertheless failed to show the actual expenditure of the war"—just as if it were not the special duty of a Finance Minister to see that the accounts submitted to him were not only accurate so far as they went, but accurate to the last rupee expended. Even now Colonel Hanna finds it impossible to conceive on what lines Sir John Strachey framed his Budget in the absence of the returns of the local treasuries; though called for, in the end, they enabled him to discover the deficit and to disentangle from the mass of disbursements contained in them, the share of expenditure to be debited to military operations, and what he did in the end he could have done at the beginning. Colonel Hanna does not blame Sir J. S. Strachey alone. He included the Viceroy and every member of his Council—for, says he, it was not a first war with Afghanistan, but a second. To profit by the experience of others was the last thing to enter into the Viceroy's mind. "From the day when three ill-equipped armies entered Afghanistan, without maps and without access to the vast stores of knowledge hidden away in 'Macgregor's Gazetteer'; or to go further back still, from the day when Lord Lytton wrote lightly of marching to the Oxus, and set down the expense of a permanent occupation of Afghanistan as a trifle hardly to be taken into account in framing an Afghan policy, ignorance and contempt of facts marked every step taken by the head of the Indian Government, and most of his subordinates were as ready as he to live in a fool's paradise." This Colonel Hanna puts forth as proof positive of Lord Lytton's unfitness for the high office he held.

Colonel Hanna disapproves of General Roberts's methods, but he finds it impossible not to feel sympathy with a Commander flung with an insignificant, ill-equipped force into the heart of Afghanistan, driven by his necessities and the loss of his communications to resort to methods which raised the whole country against him, and when the paucity of his troops had nearly brought about their destruction, expected to be thankful to the wisdom that had limited their numbers. Reinforcements had to be sent him, in the end, at a greater cost than would have been incurred by doubling, in the beginning, the size of his force and waiting to despatch it till it could be furnished with sufficient supplies to render it practically independent of local resources. In his unique "Observations" Colonel Hanna gives his own views on every step in the campaign, and with regard to Sir Donald Stewart's rapid and complete withdrawal from Afghanistan and his despatch of General Roberts to Kandahar, declares that the considerations by which he was influenced justified his actions in both cases. Technically the march on Kandahar ran counter to sound military rules, but the circumstances under which it was conducted and the object for which it was undertaken, took it out of the category of enterprises which those rules condemn. Stewart knew, as none of his critics could know, the strength and efficiency of Roberts's isolated and baseless force and the unlikelihood of its meeting with serious opposition, or suffering from lack of food and forage; and though that knowledge would not have justified him in sending it out on a three-hundred mile march for an object of small importance, or one that could have been better attained in some other way, it did not justify him in doing this when the lives of a large body of Anglo-Indian troops were at stake and he had good grounds for believing that no other help could have reached him in time to avert fresh disaster. The wisdom of withdrawing from Afghanistan is fully discussed, and Colonel Hanna gives us the views of those, for and against—most of them well-considered opinions. But looked at after thirty years it will not now be denied that those who favoured withdrawal have had their justification, even though the question of Afghanistan's future may not be accounted as settled for good and all.

A REVOLUTION IN TRAMWAYS. A new era in public tramway services appears to be opening. The latest invention of that great American genius, Mr. Edison, will cause as great a revolution in tramway traffic as did the change from the old horse-drawn vehicles to electrically-driven cars. Mr. Edison has invented a storage battery car which during three weeks' experimental use on an important section in New York has run most satisfactorily, and there is no doubt that if the car emerges successfully from more extended and severe trials a general demand will at once spring up all over the United States. Representatives of many tramcar and underground railway companies have been watching the experiment with the greatest interest. Further trial will be made with sixteen similar cars which the New York Company have ordered. They have found that the storage battery car is not only much simpler to run, but the extent to which it reduces the cost of running has considerably exceeded expectations. The ordinary electric car in New York, which is a little larger than the Edison car, costs 2 1/2d. per mile. Mr. Edison estimated that his car would cost about a penny a mile. Actual working has shown the cost to be slightly less than a half-penny, or about one-fifth of ordinary electric traction. At this rate the car has run 66 miles a day for three weeks with enough energy left in the battery at the end of each day to run it over twenty miles more. Who knows but that in time our Municipal Corporation may find the vexed tramfare question solving itself, or rather being solved by Mr. Edison. The inventor himself however takes not so much account of tramways. He believes that the greatest saving to be effected by his invention will be in the working of underground railways. If that is true, we are indeed on the eve of a revolution in traffic.

AN IMPROVED COTTON-GIN. The cotton spinner is promised a much improved machine for his industry which, according to Mr. W. T. Stead, who writes on the subject in a London paper, will add fifty millions sterling to the value of the world's crop. The first cotton ginning machine was invented by Whitney 117 years ago, and its principle has been retained to the present day. Now, an extension of this principle is said to have been adapted by an American inventor, and a new machine is being brought out by a company with a capital of two millions. The new gin will cost £110, twice as much as the Whitney gin, but its great superiority is claimed to be more than enough to compensate for its very high price. It is said to occupy only one-third of the floor space, while it can be driven with half the power and will have twice the output. In place of one set of circular saws working on a mass of cotton as in the Whitney process there will be two sets of circular saws working against each other with a quarter of an inch between, and thirteen tiers of these saws, through which the cotton will be gradually pressed until it is perfectly free from all impurities. The double sets of saw will clear the cotton seed from the fibre without injuring it, so that the by-products of the seed will be greatly increased. Moreover, it is claimed that the new machine adds twelve and a half per cent. to the length of the cotton fibre, 10 per cent. in quantity, and 35 to 40 per cent. in tensile strength. In these days of cotton trade depression we shall be anxious to see whether the new gin will work all these wonders, or whether Mr. W. T. Stead has merely been guilty of another extravaganza.

SOCIALIST WANT OF FUNDS. THE Socialists in England are finding their wings clipped and they are complaining loudly. At the Independent Labour Party's conference which is in reality a conference of the extreme Socialist wing of the Labour movement, there were so many speeches on the subject and their tone was such that there almost seemed to be a panic among the leaders. Mr. Snowden pointed out that their members did not seem to be paying up so freely as of old, and Mr. Benson the treasurer was more lugubrious still. He said the party was more and more dependent on the middle classes for subscriptions and that was a growing danger. If they continued to spend money at the present rate they would have to depend absolutely on the middle classes to find funds and they might be sure that those who paid the piper would call the tune. He was quite right. To put it in a little plainer language, when the Socialist party becomes entirely dependent on the middle-classes for its subscriptions, there will either be no Socialist party or there will be no funds. A good deal was said about the expense of elections, but the party evidently do not take kindly to their teeth-drawing process, for Mr. Benson bewailed that they should ever have to be content with the six seats they now hold. However, without funds they cannot run candidates so they had better make the best of their lot. Even they themselves do not appear to think they will get any more money without prejudicing their policy, and it is not unlikely that the election which seems so near will show a field practically free at least from *avowed* Socialists.

BLISTER blight has commenced attacking the tea gardens in the Darjeeling district.

THE Ceylon Government propose to establish a monopoly in the sale of opium.

A SMALL pension has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State to Mrs. E. C. Marshall of Mussoorie, in recognition of the services of her husband and father during the mutiny.

THE sale of the Yerkes art collection, which concluded recently, realised the huge total of £441,573. Perhaps the most interesting item in the last day's catalogue was Oliver Cromwell's sword, which was sold for £310.

THE Port Office at Rangoon has issued a warning to shipmasters that the native brig "Veerlatching" is reported to have been abandoned in a sinking condition by her crew in the Bay of Bengal in lat. 12° N and long 86° E.

A CONFERENCE of agents and managers of railways using Delhi junction are considering the share to be paid by each of the lines for the upkeep of Delhi station, which was built by the East India Company on a joint account for the use of all railways entering Delhi.

AN influential band of Unionists propose starting a Glasgow morning halfpenny newspaper in June, with a capital aimed at £200,000, one-half of which is already guaranteed The policy of the newspaper will be strongly Tariff Reform, the promoters believing that there would be a wide circle of readers of a halfpenny newspaper advocating reform. Four gentlemen have each guaranteed £10,000 each and advertisements for three years.

THERE is no truth in the rumours that the authorities propose to release Dinizulu and the other rebels who are undergoing terms of imprisonment. Dinizulu's health was never better, and he is said to have lost some of his bulk.

THE arrangements for celebrating the centenary of the town of Bournemouth in July next are now approaching completion, and the prospects, writes a correspondent, especially for the aviation week, are most encouraging. Important entries of British and foreign aviators have been secured, and the gathering bids fair to be of a thoroughly international character.

HERR CARL MAY, millionaire, philanthropist, author of pious books and a most prominent personality in German public life, has been proved to be identical with a notorious brigand chief who perpetrated numerous crimes of violence in the mountainous districts of Saxony in his youth, forty years ago, for which he underwent two terms of penal servitude. When these astounding allegations against Herr May were made recently by the Trade Union leader, Herr W. Levins, who declared his intention of driving Herr May out of public life, they were universally regarded as a malicious invention, and Herr May brought an action for libel. The case was tried before the Charlottenburg District Court, and the tribunal, consisting of one professional judge and two jurymen, delivered judgment in favour of Herr Levine on the ground that he had proved the truth of his accusations and that he had served the public interest in revealing the real character of Herr May, in view of the considerable public influence he exercised. A Berlin wire to the Paris "Journal" states that Herr Levins obtained his information from the divorced wife of Herr May.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

French Bug-bears.

BERLIN, APRIL 15.

THE German press sticks to the old custom of celebrating the first of April by some bogus article that is sure to startle the reader for a moment until he bethinks himself that the "April fool" game may be played on him. This year the "Berlin Illustrated News" brought, on the precarious date, and alleged snap-shot at the "Review of dirigeable airships in the midst of the Luneburg Heath". The photograph shows an apparently endless line of cigar-shaped airships in rank and file and forming that orthodox straight line demanded of Prussian soldiers on the parade ground. Unfortunately the Editor of the Paris "Matin" was caught by this joke and rushed into print with patriotic lamentations about the formidable array of the German aeronautic armament. Of course, the alarming article immediately brought the amusing truth to light. As, however, the ridiculous is supposed to be killing in France, the paper tried to distract the attention by a second patriotic sensation. While congratulating France that at least her superiority in flying machines made up for the want of airships, the 'Matin" felt uneasy about the discovery that a number of German and Australian officers had received lessons in handling a flying machine at Mourmelon near the famous Chalons Camp and thereby got a chance of espying French military preparations while depriving France of the advantage that she alone excels in the new aviatic art. The paper affirms that patriots in high places of the military hierarchy had uttered their surprise at this carelessness of the authorities. Indeed the French Minister of War has already given instructions that the stay of foreigners at Mourmelon ought to be strictly superintended.

From a practical point of view precautions of this kind seem rather superfluous. All military experts agree that for a long time to come the aeroplane is not likely to be a reliable instrument for warlike purposes. Neither the duration of their flight nor the height reached by them comes up to the requirements of military reconnoitring. At present the dirigeable airships answer this purpose such better, and it is true that in this respect the Germans have at present a decided superiority as well in the quality as in the number of their dirigeables. But the German authorities do not seem to be so nervous about the possibility that French officers could find out the secret of their construction. When the Zeppelin airship was lying many days on the open field near Bulzig in September 1909, hundreds and thousands of people flocked together and were allowed to have a good look at it. There was not the slightest control lest French officers may be among the onlookers while the repairs were going on. Nor have we ever heard that French aeronauts who landed on German soil were exposed to any inconvenience while German aeronauts driven by the force of wind over the French frontier were often treated like suspicious characters and possible spies. It was the French Aeroclub that recently pointed to this difference of treatment and pronounced it a shame for their own country that this respect the hospitality shown on one side of the frontier was not reciprocal.

This nervousness of the French nation extends also to naval matters. It came like a surprise that immediately before the end of the session and on the eve of new general elections the Chamber was asked to grant large sums for naval construction. The Admiralty admitted that the plans have been prepared hurriedly during five months while the proper time for their working out should have been a whole year. As the reason for this precipitation the danger was alluded to, that under the present circumstances a foreign power may easily land a division on the French coast. Now the question presents itself, what foreign power could think of such an invasion by sea? Only England and Germany might physically be in a position to carry out such a plan. But the cordial entente existing between France and England makes it hardly conceivable that England could be meant. Nor would such a step of the island power really endanger France, as the French army could easily annihilate a small force sent across the Channel. On the other hand Germany has a long land frontier in common with France. She would not require to make the difficult and dangerous attempt at landing troops by the sea route but would naturally in case of war throw her 50 divisions across the land frontier. With such a possibility it would be folly to send a single division by sea.

Certainly Germany has not the slightest objection to an increase of the French navy. On the contrary, it is in her interest that the French nation should at last reorganise its naval armament. In that respect the construction of new man-of-war is only one point desirable. Even more important would be a thorough reform, that we need not hear so much of discord among French naval officers nor of the lack of discipline among the crews, nor of frauds at the naval arsenals. A really reliable French navy might be considered an important guarantee of European peace.

It is obvious that the French authorities could bestow much more time and pains on such needful improvements of the naval armament if their attention were not so often distracted by the bug-bears of treason and espionage under which French journalists seem to labour.

CUSTOMS CERTIFICATES FOR EXPORTED CEREALS IN GERMANY.

Last summer when in the Imperial Diet means were discussed for raising the revenue of the German Empire, some speakers drew attention to the practice that for a large proportion of imported cereals the treasury does not receive any customs duties in cash but simply certificates given free at charge for every quantity of corn exported in some other part of Germany. The whole process may be explained in the following way. In the eastern provinces of Prussia a great deal more of rye and oats is produced than can be profitably disposed of on the spot. There generally is a corresponding shortage of supply of these cereals in the west and south of Germany; but railway freights over wide distances are so high that they would absorb the whole value of these goods. There is no choice left put to send the surplus of the east by sea to the mouth of the Rhine and then up that river to the markets of the industrial districts of western and southern Germany. Reloading at the foreign ports of Rotterdam or Antwerp becomes thereby a necessity. In order to facilitate matters the device has been resorted to that at the ports of Dantzick or Konigsberg the customs officers issue certificates of export that allow the reimportation of an equivalent quantity of cereals anywhere else free of duty. It is not even required that the imported cereals for which these certificates represent a certain amount of duty payable should be of the same kind; but wheat may be substituted for oats and maize for rye or any other substitute may be resorted to as long as the customs due do not exceed the amount allowable in case of a real reimportation of the exported quantity. It may be argued, that this system works like a bounty paid on the exported rye and oats of Eastern Prussia and so it certainly is. But it appeared necessary to protect the agriculture of the distant east from a similar ruin as that experienced in some formerly flourishing farming districts of England. The price of the superabundant corn in Eastern Prussia is kept higher than that at the coast of Livonia because the exporter gets at the same time permission to import a corresponding quantity into Germany free of duty in exchange of the customs certificates. From 1894 to 1906 this arrangement was in force without any objection. Only when with the new tariff the value of the customs certificates rose from about 3s. 6d. to 5s. per 100 kilogrammes of rye and from 2s. 9d. to 5s. per 100 kilogrammes of oats, some politicians uttered a doubt whether not too great a favour was bestowed on the eastern agriculturists.

Three arguments were recently advanced against this policy of protecting the purely agricultural provinces of Prussia. In the first place it was said that the Imperial Treasury was a loser in proportion to the growing export of rye and oats from Germany. A Blue Book just published at the instigation of the Imperial Diet, however, tries to prove that this is not the case. For even if rye and oats, the only two cereals that in the last few years have been largely exported from Germany, are considered separately, the bonus allowed is on the average counterbalanced by the customs due on them so that the Treasury is practically in the same position as if the produce had been kept on the home market. The liberality bestowed on the exporters has therefore no other effect than to dispense with the costly railway transportation in favour of the sea route over foreign ports. Secondly it has been argued that under the bounty system the exportation of cereals has been artificially promoted at the expense of horse and cattle rearing in Eastern Prussia. Here again the Blue Book proves that no falling off is observable. Even now as formerly it is from that province that over one half of the cavalry horses are procured. Thirdly the proprietors of the flour mills and in the boundary complain that on account of the large exportation of corn they sometimes have difficulty in getting enough material for their business. This may actually by the case of certain periods of the year; but the production of cereals in the East of Germany is so large that at the average prices ruling in Germany material is always available by timely purchases.

On the whole situation much light is thrown by the attitude of the Social-Democratic party the bitter opponents of the agrarian interest. Even they do not object to the system of certificates, but simply wish that proof of the identity of imported cereals with the exported ware should be given ere the allowance for customs duties is recognised. But from the point of view that for children white bread is more wholesome than rye bread it is even an advantage for the families of the industrial labourers of Western and Southern Germany, that to such a large extent wheat is imported with certificates issued for exported rye.

Thus from a perusal of the Blue Book and an unbiassed consideration of all circumstances one is led to the conclusion that the present system as developed in the course of the last sixteen years ought to be upheld. The other alternative for securing a market for the rye oats of the eastern provinces would be substantial lowering of the railway rates for cereals sent over large distances. In fact, this device had been resorted to in the period before 1894. But the loss incurred thereby to the State Railways and the difficulty of fixing proper zones of tariff rates was greatly felt at the time, and it was for this reason that the somewhat complicated system of the exportation certificates was worked out.

L. ASCH.

EDUCATION FOR INDIAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Encouraged with the hope that you have at heart the promotion of female education amongst all classes of people, the Hindus, the Parsis, etc., I beg to solicit space to point out the disadvantages under which the Goan, the Mangalorean and the East Indian Catholics of Bombay labour in regard to the education of their daughters. At present every community is marching and keeping abreast with the times. The education of girls is being widely recognised and highly appreciated by all classes. I need not remark that the leaders of all progressive communities have provided or are providing facilities for the spread of female education and are devoting their energies to the elevation of womankind. The Indian Catholics, who bear Portuguese names and surnames, whether descended or not from the mother's or the father's side from European ancestors or Indian progenitors have no schools of their own where their girls can receive higher education. I think were the leaders of the three distinct communities abovementioned to sink whatever little differences they may have, meet together and consider the question of establishing at a central site a High School for girls, they will lay both the present and the future generations under a deep debt of gratitude. For various reasons, which I need not set out here the European girls' schools are closed to them, objection to Nuns' or convents are also well-known. Admission to them is not an easy thing. What is needed is a school for the Indian Catholic girls to which they can attend, so to say, as of right and where they will be treated with fairness, justice, nay, with sympathy. I trust these few lines will attract the attention of all concerned, and eventually to happy results.—Yours, etc.,

PROGR[illegible]

ACCIDENT TO THE CHES[illegible] GOALKEEPER.

A Suggested Subscri[illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZ[illegible]

SIR,—I have read with sorrow of the sad [illegible] that has befallen the goalkeeper of the Ches[illegible] Hockey team. It means that the unfortu[illegible] man will have to leave the service without a pension. I write to suggest that a fund be opened; and I am sure if you will consent to receive donations, every true sportsman in Bombay will be only too glad to subscribe. Should you consent, I will be glad to send a small donation, and I trust the response will be hearty and that a sufficient amount will be realised to enable the sufferer to go home, feeling that Bombay sportsmen know how to sympathise practically with a brother sportsman in distress.—Yours, &c.,

C. V. M. P.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The deplorable accident to the goalkeeper of the Cheshire Regiment will call forth the sympathy of all, and more so the sympathy of the sportsmen of all nationalities. It is doubly sad, in that the game will never again see this able exponent, but also that he will be incapacitated from serving further with his Regiment. May I ask you to open your columns to a subscription on his behalf. A substantial sum could easily be realised to enable him to set up in some suitable business at Home on leaving the Army. Let each one who witnessed the Hockey tournament send his or hermite. May I send mine?

"Bis dat qui cito dat."

[We shall be very glad to receive subscriptions.—Ed., "B. G."]

OPEN DOOR TO CHINA.

AMERICA'S POLICY DEFINED.

President Extols Mr. Knox.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MAY 3.

President Taft, speaking at a banquet at Pittsburg, warmly extolled Mr. Knox's policy. He said the purpose of the administration was to maintain the open door in China, as far as possible. "We cannot quietly acquiesce in the silent defeat of that policy, in the actual measures adopted by any of the Governments interested in the Orient."

THE ALBANIAN REVOLT.

Heavy Losses of the Rebels.

SKIRMISHING CONTINUES.

LONDON, MAY 4.

Turgut Pasha reports that the Turks sustained twelve casualties in the engagement on the 23rd of April. The Albanians' casualties are estimated at 250. The Turkish losses in the fighting at the Kachanik Pass were 122, and the Albanian losses are estimated at five hundred.

Further skirmishing took place on Monday.

DROP IN RUBBER PRICES.

Buyers Waiting for News.

LONDON, MAY 3.

There was a sudden drop in rubber to-day. Buyers are staying their hand and waiting to learn the demand of American manufacturers, who are known to be living from hand to mouth. Almost the whole of 196 tons offered to-day was withdrawn.

"DAILY MAIL" AVIATION PRIZES.

Two Competitions to be Held.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The further amount of £10,000, offered by the "Daily Mail" for aviation, will consist of two prizes, one for a flight in England and the other for a flight from Paris to London. Both will be open to all nations. The rules of the competitions have not yet been decided.

PRIVATE ESTATES IN JAVA.

To be Absorbed by the State.

LONDON, MAY 3.

Hague correspondents telegraph that, replying to the report of the Chamber regarding the bill for the purchase of the Kandanghauer Estate in Java, the Government declares that the only universal remedy will be to restore all private estates to the State domain, but it is impracticable to take this step universally immediately. The right of owners to exact forced labour on private estates is not irrevocable.

LANCASHIRE COTTON CRISIS.

Employers' Ballot Being Taken.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The General Committee of the Cotton Employers have decided to take a ballot amongst themselves on the question of giving a month's notice before enforcing the five per cent. reduction. The Manchester Cotton employers have also resolved to take a ballot on the question of closing the mills.

EARL GREY'S RETIREMENT.

Canadian Appreciation of his Work.

LONDON, MAY 4.

[illegible]ttawa telegrams state that in view of the [illegible]roaching expiry of Earl Grey's term of [illegible] the House of Commons has unanimous[illegible]d a resolution, expressing warm appre[illegible] his great work. Sir Wilfrid Laurier [illegible]Opposition leader Mr. Borden paid [illegible]butes.

[illegible]OP OF EDINBURGH.

LONDON, MAY 4.

[illegible]. George Walpole, Rector of [illegible] has been elected Bishop of [illegible]gh.

[illegible]e Rev. George Henry Somerset Walpole, D.D., [illegible]s been Rector of Lambeth since 1904, and Honorary Canon of Southwark since 1906. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and going down in 1877 was a tutor at Scholae Cancellarii, Truro, for five years. In 1882 he was appointed to the incumbency of St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral, Auckland, N.Z., which he held till 1889. From that year until 1896 he was Professor of Dogmatic Theology in the General Theological College, New York, and until 1903, Principal of Bede College, Durham. He was then appointed examining chaplain to the Archbishop of York, and became Rector of Lambeth in the following year. He is the author of a number of theological works.]

PLAGUE ON A BOMBAY LINER.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The Wilson liner "Hindoo," from Bombay for Hull, has landed two of her crew, suffering from plague, at Perim.

LONDON, MAY 4.

Lloyd's Agent at Perim wires that the "Hindoo" has been detained, owing to the sickness of another sailor.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

Speech by the Chinese Minister.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MAY 4.

The Chinese Minister, speaking at the meeting of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Traffic, said results achieved by the Chinese were most satisfactory. Some of the outlying provinces had not done what was hoped, but the people and the Press of China were fully aware that the attention of the world was rivetted on their efforts to combat this deep-rooted evil. Their failure to annihilate the curse would injure materially China's chances of success in other directions.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Republicans again Aggressive.

LONDON, MAY 4.

Washington despatches state that as a result of the renewed aggressiveness of Republican insurgents against the administration, the Senate has struck out two of the main clauses of President Taft's principal bill for the control of the interstate railways.

THE ANTI-TRUST CAMPAIGN.

Standard Oil Co. Fined.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The United States Court of Appeal has affirmed the decree of the Circuit Court fining the Standard Oil Co. £4,000 for accepting concessions in Railway rates.

ILLNESS OF SIR F. WINGATE.

LONDON, MAY 4.

A serious operation was performed on Sir F. Wingate in London yesterday. He is progressing favourably.

THE CHESTER CUP RACE.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The race for the Chester Cup was run, this afternoon, with the following result :—

Elizabetta 1
Accurate..... 2
Laughing Mirror..... 3

Twenty-one ran. The race was won by length, with five lengths between the second and third. Betting at the start was :—

8 to 1 against Elizabetta ;
50 to 1 against Accurate ; and
100 to 8 against Laughing Mirror.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 4.

County Cricket opened, on the 2nd, with a match between Surrey and Warwickshire, at the Oval, which has resulted in a victory of Surrey by an innings and 67 runs.

MURDER OF A NATIVE OFFICER.

Arrest at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 4.

The Rajput, who has been detained in custody as being the supposed murderer of a native officer of a Regiment that was in Poona some nine years ago, is said to have belonged to the 120th Native Infantry and not the 4th Bombay Rifles. The former regiment is now stationed at Dibrugarh, where the military authorities have been communicated with. A naik of that regiment has left Dibrugarh for Poona to identify the accused, who is alleged to have confessed as having murdered the native officer and then deserted.

ARBUTHNOT INDUSTRIALS, LTD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 4.

Before the Chief Justice at the High Court, to-day, Mr. C. F. Napier moved for permission to allow Arbuthnot Industrials, Limited, to reduce their capital from Rs. 50 lakhs to 35 lakhs on the ground that the original valuation was exaggerated, and that the assets were not equivalent to the capital. His Lordship directed a notice to be issued to the creditors.

ALIPORE BOMB CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

At the High Court Sessions, this morning, a special jury was empanelled to try charges under the Arms Act against Taranath Roy Chowdhury, the absconding accused in the Alipore Bomb Case. The charges were read over to the accused, who pleaded not guilty. The case will be taken up to-morrow.

RAILWAY TRAIN AFIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

Yesterday morning the door of women's compartment of the Down Burdwan Local caught fire between Sheoraphuly and Serampore stations. The women passengers raised an alarm and the fire was promptly subdued as soon as the train halted at Serampore station. Fire was due to the hot axle of the carriage wheel under the door.

HALUDBARI DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

This morning the Advocate General made an application on behalf of Government before the Chief Justice praying for sanction to prosecute Tripura Sankar Sarkar, a witness in the Haludbari political dacoity case, for perjury before the Magistrate of Nadia. Tripura had said that one of the accused dug out stolen property in his presence, but before the special tribunal he said that he had made that false statement under instruction by the police.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins took time to consider the matter.

FAREWELL TO SIR HARVEY ADAMSON.

Viceroy's Farewell.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

The Viceroy gave a large farewell dinner this evening in honour of Sir Harvey Adamson, who is leaving in a few days to take up the Lieut.-Governorship of Burma. Some 70 guests were present, the company including the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Creagh, the Members of the Viceroy's Council, and all the Secretaries of Government. Before proceeding to dinner, the Viceroy decorated Mr. B. Robertson with the C.S.I. The Viceroy, in toasting Sir Harvey Adamson at the conclusion of the dinner, said Sir Harvey would go to a province to which he had devoted the best part of his life and that province would rejoice at his return. He would be a great loss, too, to the Government of India. To himself, personally, he had been his right hand man and faithful councillor through a stormy time, and India owed him a deep debt of gratitude for his sound commonsense and good advice, whether in framing strong measures for suppressing trouble or in framing reforms. He took with him a full knowledge of the working of the central Government which should be of great service in the administration of his province, and he carried with him the warmest wishes of numerous friends. (Applause).

Sir Harvey, on responding, was cordially received and he made a highly humorous reply. He said he possessed two qualities, one of which had always been a permanent help and the other a temporary misery. The first was that he had always been careful and content with all his posts, some of which had been bad stations from a Simla point of view and others bad from any point of view, but in all cases he had been sorry to leave them. Coming to the second point he had always been morbidly conscious of his own demerits. He was, however, thankful for the confidence the Viceroy had reposed in him, and he would do his best to justify that confidence. He had discovered that on the 19th of May, when he entered Burma, that Halley's Comet would cross the sun. He looked on this as a good omen until he found that in 1456 the Turks also entered Constantinople and all Christians then prayed "Deliver us from the Turks, the devil, and the comet." If all omens should be read contrariwise, he felt sure, Burma would receive him kindly. He thanked their Excellencies for their many hospitalities and resumed his seat amidst applause.

VICEREGAL ENGAGEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

Countess Minto will open the Miniature Rifle Range on the 12th instant. There will be dinner parties at Government House on the 17th and 31st of May, and dances on the 7th and 21st of June. The Viceroy and the Countess of Minto will attend a garden party given by Col. Fendall and R. A. Officers at Jutogh on the 25th of May. The Hon'ble Col. Ramsay, Resident in Kashmir, will arrive about the 10th of May and will be a guest at Viceregal Lodge. Captain and Mrs. Keighley will also be guests at Viceregal Lodge from the 26th of May to 4th of June.

A State dinner will take place at Viceregal Lodge on the 24th of May, and will be followed by a Levee at 9-45 p. m.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 4.

The annual general meeting of the Mahomedan Educational Association was held yesterday evening at the Anjuman premises, Mount Road, with the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Mahomed Sahib in the chair. The report for the past year, which showed a good record, was read and its adoption was moved by Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, who made an interesting speech. Office-bearers for the current year were appointed and the Chairman in bringing the proceedings to a close called upon the members to give their children a sound English education.

MADRAS DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 4.

A Government order has been issued on the question of the drainage of Madras city. The estimate prepared by the Chief Engineer of the Corporation for the execution of the drainage works connection with Tondiarpet, as altered by the Chief Engineer of the Government of Madras, has now been sanctioned and the cost of this portion of the city is well over Rs. 16 lakhs. Government have suggested that the Corporation should take early steps to consider how the present drainage system in Madras could be improved, and what the cost of the whole scheme would come to.

FALL IN OPIUM PRICES.

Average Still Very High.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

The result of the Government opium sale held yesterday was not as satisfactory in prices realized as that of the 5th ultimo. Yesterday, 1,650 chests of Behar opium sold at an average of Rs. 3,100 against Rs. 3,657-15-0 per chest, while the same number of chests of Benares opium realized an average of Rs. 3,065 against Rs. 3,996-13-6 per chest. The general average of the sale was Rs. 3,082-8-0 per chest against Rs. 3,827-6-3 in April, and the total realization of the sale amounted to Rs. 1,01,72,250 compared with Rs. 1,26,30,000 last month.

STUDENTS' HOSTELS IN CALCUTTA.

Rules to be Amended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

The authorities of the Calcutta University are in consultation with the Government of Bengal as to how to improve the conditions of students' messes, and how the rules and regulations guiding their conduct may be amended. It is understood there will be a curtailment of the Government grant to private school hostels.

MURDER OF AN APPROVER.

Suspect Arrested at Last.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

After more than a year the Police have succeeded in arresting one Surrendra Nath Ghose in Calcutta on a charge of murdering Gobesh, brother of the approver in one of the political dacoity cases in East Bengal.

THE MULLAH POWINDAH.

Unpopularity among the Mahsuds.

ALWAYS ARMED AND UNDER ESCORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 4.

The "Pioneer writes :—The inactivity of Mullah Powindah, in spite of the threats he has breathed and the reverses and slights he has sustained of late, is a very fair indication that his position in Waziristan is not as secure as it once was. On every side he has raised up enemies, and his following amongst even the Mahsuds is rapidly decreasing. More than one half of the Mahsuds are openly hostile to him, and the other and lesser half amongst whom he was once a factor of importance are becoming less inclined every year to accept his advice, or even to accord him a place in the Jirgah. Under these circumstances it is hardly surprising that the Government of India have declined to have any intercourse with him. It is believed that the Mullah has lately been very anxious to discuss the situation with a representative of the Sirkar, and the refusal or rather the ignoring of his requests is said to have mortified him considerably. There is no doubt, but that were such an interview granted him his izzat amongst the Mahsuds would increase, while it is most improbable that any good would result. In the blindness of his rage, the Mullah has demanded the release of all prisoners at present in our hands, and a payment of blood money for those killed in his last unfortunate little venture near Bannu.

By the death of Kamil, who was a near relative and a leader of strong character, the Mullah has without doubt lost his right hand man. The Mullah Powindah is not a Mahsud by birth ; he is a native of Bannu and spent his youth there. He also underwent a short period of imprisonment in Bannu jail. What education he has he obtained in Bannu city. A disagreement with the Jemadar of the jail, whom he shot dead, necessitated his hasty retirement from British territory at the age of about eighteen. He fled to Mahsud Waziristan, where he established himself at Makin. He set up as a Mullah and a seeker after knowledge, and has since assumed the title of "Badshahitiliban" or "the King of Knowledge Seekers."

Since the blockade of 1901-02, which was very largely brought about by his evil influence, the Mullah Powindah has been less to the fore. He has nevertheless established himself by the misappropriation of money, which was formerly paid to Waziristan, and with this he has bought plenty of arms and ammunition. He took full advantage of the boom in the rifle trade in Kabul last hot weather, and sent a large party into Afghanistan to purchase fire arms. In this and in the natural strength of Makin lies his power. Makin, however, is by no means impregnable and the village has been gutted by British troops more than once. The Mullah fully aware of his rising unpopularity is said to take every possible precaution, and to have an escort whenever he stirs from his house. He is also elaborately armed himself. Some months ago an attempt to poison him was very nearly successful. In appearance the Mullah Powindah is tall and well set up. He has passed the prime of life and his beard shows many grey hairs."

COUNTERFEITING THE KING'S COIN.

Heavy Sentence at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 4.

The Additional Sessions Judge, this morning, concluded the hearing of the case in which a Mahomedan belonging to the United Provinces was charged with counterfeiting the King's coin. The accused about three months ago engaged a room in a musjid at Lanowli, where with his instruments for coining he turned out a few rupees. With these he purchased a new outfit, but his career was cut short when he tendered a rupee to an astute Marwari, who made a complaint to the police. The latter made a search, and found a complete set of coining gear. The accused was first placed before the Magistrate at Lanowli, Mr. H. F. Carvalho, and then committed for trial at the Sessions. The jury returning a unanimous verdict of guilty, the accused was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

CONSUL AT SHIRAZ.

Leaves for London under Escort.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 4.

Mr. Bill, H. B. M's Acting Consul in Shiraz, has left for London via the North, escorted by sepoys and Persian Cossacks. His clerk, who left Shiraz one day afterwards by mail waggon, was attacked and looted near Sivand. It will be remembered that Mr. Bill was himself attacked on the 16th of April near Kumisheh, two of his sepoys being killed.

MAN-EATERS AT DACCA.

Great Uneasiness Caused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MAY 4.

Two man-eaters have infested the neighbourhood of the temporary Government House in the outskirts of the city. Besides several cattle, a man is also said to have fallen a prey to their depredations. Great uneasiness is being felt by people of the vicinity. Unsuccessful attempts have been made to bag the animals by members of the Nawab's family who have got a residence of their own there.

AMMUNITION FOUND IN CALCUTTA.

Hidden in Eurasians' House.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

The Police yesterday searched a house in Tiretta Bazar Street, occupied by two Eurasians named J. Randle and A. Charles. The former is employed as a proof reader in the Catholic Orphan Press, while the latter is a mechanic of the Ichapore Rifle Factory. From a basket belonging to Randle was recovered 33 cartridges, and from underneath a box an English sword. The ammunition has been identified as belonging to Mr. G. Vetriano, a municipal conservancy inspector.

BURRAH DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MAY 4.

The case of Motilal Sen, arrested recently in connection with the Burrah dacoity, will be heard on the 13th of May.

IS A PLATFORM-TICKET NECESSARY ?

Suit for Refund of Cost.

CLAIM—6 PIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 4.

The "Tribune" publishes an interesting case in which Lala Moti Sagar, M.A., LL.B., Pleader, Chief Court, has filed a suit in the Court of Small Causes at Delhi against the East Indian Railway Company claiming refund of six pies. Plaintiff went to the Railway Station at Delhi to see a friend of his off ; and while he was about to enter the gate leading to the railway platform, plaintiff was stopped by defendant Company's ticket-collector, who refused to allow him access to the platform without a platform-ticket. The ticket-collector refused even to refer the matter to the station-master, and declined to admit plaintiff to the platform. The plaintiff purchased a ticket under protest and considers that the charge made by the defendant Company as for value of the platform-ticket was and is illegal, (1) because there is no law under which the public could be refused admission to the platform, especially when going, as plaintiff did, on business, (2) because at any rate respectable gentlemen were and are exempt from purchase of such tickets, (3) because there is no law under which a platform-ticket charge can be imposed, levied or demanded, and (4), because at any rate no tickets are demanded from European gentlemen wanting to enter the platform ; and the law does not contemplate that invidious distinctions of this nature should be made between Europeans and Indians. Under the circumstances the plaintiff is entitled to a refund of the amount of 6 pies illegally charged from him as value of the platform-ticket ; and plaintiff therefore prays for a decree for 6 pies with costs against the defendant Company.

FABRICATING A FALSE DOCUMENT.

Government Appeal Upheld.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

In the disposing of a Government appeal, Justice Harrington read a homily to the Sessions Judge and Joint Magistrate of Bhagalpore. In this case three accused were convicted by the Joint Magistrate of fabricating a false document. In his judgment the Joint Magistrate observed that he could not agree with Sir Richard Garth's ruling and was not bound to follow it. On appeal the Sessions Judge reversed the finding of the lower Court and took the Joint Magistrate to task severely for refusing to follow the High Court ruling. Justice Harrington, in convicting the accused, observed that the Joint Magistrate had written a long and painstaking judgment, but he spoilt it by some very unwise observations with respect to the decision of Sir Richard Garth. We observe with regret that the zeal of the Sessions Judge has led him to express himself in an unjudicial and unbecoming manner in dealing with the error of the Joint Magistrate. The Joint Magistrate was bound to follow the ruling whether he agreed with it or not, the Sessions Judge pointed out to the Magistrate, but not in language and manner which becomes a superior Court. His Lordship, however, held that Sir Richard Garth's ruling had no application in the present case and he upheld the Magistrate's finding.

MADRAS HEALTH OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 4.

Dr. W. R. Macdonald, Assistant Health Officer, Rangoon Municipality, has been appointed Health Officer, Madras Corporation.

ANOTHER PUBLICATION PROSCRIBED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

The Bengal Government has proscribed another publication "Bartaman Rananiti" or "Modern Art of Warfare." It was declared as seditious during the Alipore Bomb case trial and the Lieutenant-Governor now declares all copies of it to be forfeited to His Majesty.

STONE-THROWING AT A RAILWAY TRAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

The Railway police of Serampore have concluded an enquiry into a case in which volleys of stones were thrown at a down passenger train on the 13th April, when it left Konnagar station on the East Indian Railway, resulting in the guard being injured. The culprits have not been discovered.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

Royal Commission of Inquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

The Government of India have heard nothing from the Secretary of State relating to the suggestions made by Sir Phillip Magnus for a Royal Commission of Enquiry into the Indian educational system. It is, however, certain that educational questions will receive most careful consideration during the next few months.

MR. PHEROZE B. MALABARI, the son of a well-known father, Mr. Behramji Malabari, is publishing, with Messrs. Fisher Unwin, a work entitled "Bombay in the Making," being an account of the origin and growth of Judicial Institutions in the Western Presidency between 1661 and 1726. Mr. Malabari, as Deputy Registrar on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court has had access to interesting and hitherto unpublished documents, and his history of the gradual evolution of civilised judicial methods in his native Province can hardly fail to present interesting facts and reflections to serious students of British rule in India. It is a not uncommon reproach that Indians are ignorant of the history of their own country, and especially of the part actually played by European settlers. Let us hope that Mr. Malabari's courage and industry in facing a laborious task which has, we understood, occupied all his leisure for some years, may be rewarded by the success of his book. That he has a practised and lively pen is probably known to readers of the editorial pages of *East and West*, a magazine which has never wavered in its self-imposed task of endeavouring to maintain good relation between all His Majesty's subjects in India.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

CONGO ATROCITIES.

I HAVE seen a cartoon reproduced from a continental paper in which a negro, bridled and harnessed, is represented as crouching on all fours on a heap of portly money-bags, with the late King Leopold riding on his back, and the figure of Justice bestriding the King and flourishing a whip at him. The King of the Belgians is dead and gone. But if he was even indirectly responsible for the horrors and atrocities of the Congo, it is a pity that Justice did not overtake him in this world. He died in peace and plenty. He went on hoarding his millions during life, while the agents employed in "the Congo Free State,"—what a cruel satire on its actual condition !—went on perpetrating the most inhuman outrages on the natives who, in the words of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, "have been robbed of all they possessed, debauched, degraded, mutilated, tortured, murdered, all on such a scale as has never, to my knowledge, occurred before in the whole course of human history." The Congo Free State was a creation of the European concert. But King Leopold became its virtual master, and while these atrocities were committed in sight of the civilized world for over a quarter of a century, none of the Great Powers considered it its duty actively to interfere for the protection of the unhappy negroes. The utmost done by any of them was to address a diplomatic remonstrance which, for any good it did to the suffering natives, might never have been made at all. I do not know if the Belgian Chamber had ever dared to remonstrate with their King while he was alive. But shortly after his death, some of its members complained that this greedy and grasping monarch had deceived the nation to the extent of a million sterling, that he had illegally acquired and secreted his hordes, that the money should revert to the Congo on behalf of the negroes with whose blood it was tainted. The avowed object with which the Congo Free State was created was to civilize the natives, to improve their moral and material condition, to suppress slavery and the slave trade. Leopold, who had stood godfather to the State, was supposed to have been animated by pure philanthropy and benevolence. Prince Bismarck, sharing in the general credulity, "prayed for its prosperous development, and for the fulfilment of the noble aspirations of its illustrious founder." To crown all, Reuter has announced in last Saturday's papers that the dominion in Central Africa has been parcelled out, and the boundaries finally settled between Germany, Belgium and England.

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

Such is the story of the White Man's Burden, as it is undertaken in Central Africa. One object of this column is to afford the readers of this journal a peep behind the Indian veil, admitting them to a knowledge of the way in which things are regarded by natives. On the question of the white man's burden they have their own ideas which do not exactly coincide with those of the white man himself. The idea was started by Rudyard Kipling with his sure instinct for the Imperial sentiment. He delighted the English race with it. It came to them as a revelation. It tickled their imagination. It warmed their blood with pride and pleasure at the thought that in building up the Empire they had obeyed the call of the highest duty, and had made a sacrifice of themselves in the pursuit of a noble and philanthropic mission, namely, to raise coloured people to a higher level among human beings. Besides a great civilizing mission, the idea suggests exile from home, separation from friends and family, the ailments of tropical countries, a premature grave in some inhospitable region, encounters with wild beasts and wilder men. It connotes the braving of toils and dangers at the call of humanity. Such was the character of the grand undertaking on the Congo, as avowed originally by Leopold at the Conference of humanitarians and travellers thirty years ago. What a contrast between the professed object and the actual achievement ! Whatever may be the early professions of the civilized nations of Europe, when they get a foothold in the territory belonging to inferior coloured races, they know how to gain an ascendancy over their weaker brethren, subjecting them to their indomitable will and overwhelming power. This is something quite different from what is implied by the white man's burden. The primary object is the promotion of his own interests, when he goes to explore and exploit a country in the East. I should not blame the white man particularly for a failing which, in the same circumstances, would be exhibited equally by the brown man and the black or yellow. Japan has, within very recent years, absorbed Korea by a series of high-handed acts which cannot be defended under any decent code of national ethics. It will be always so. When the stronger man will seize hold of his neighbour's vineyards, he will see that he gets the lion's share of the cakes and ale.

AS UNDERSTOOD IN INDIA.

Such is the view held by the native races concerned of the white man's burden. But this is, after all, a partial view, though correct in its main outlines. To say that the British came here for the good of India would be a hollow cant. But it is only fair to acknowledge that having established themselves in India, they have transformed the face of the country, they have effected a wonderful improvement in the moral and material condition of the people, and the people have so long been accustomed to the enjoyment of a peaceful and well-ordered Government, and the benefits accruing from it, that they have come to look upon these things quite as a matter of course, in the same way as they regard the rain and the sunshine. While the Indian Empire was in the throes of its birth in the days of John Company, great injustices and many crimes were perpetrated. But as the rulers settled down and their domination was consolidated, the people began to enjoy the blessings of good government and orderly progress, and they are gradually admitted to an increasing share in the business of the administration. I take it as the crowning glory of the foreign rule that it has proved so helpful to us and so indispensable that now its withdrawal would be a terrible calamity. The rulers, as well as the ruled, are realizing more clearly than ever that the highest and most enduring interests of both lie in their union and co-partnership. In this country the white man's burden is better understood every day.

BLIND FORCES IN THE EAST.

The white man has now to take account of forces which were undreamt of twenty years ago. They constitute a problem which, under the title of "Asia Contra Mundum," was ably discussed, about two years ago, by a writer in the "Fortnightly Review." What has been designated as the Yellow Peril has been before Europe for some time past, and to this has been added the Black Peril in very recent times. There is great and active fermentation working in the coloured races throughout the world. The spirit of perfect submissiveness, abject humility and stolid resignation to fate is fast changing, and assuming an active and energetic form. Contact with the West has thrown the scales from their eyes, and they feel a stirring within them of something like self-reliance and independence. We see that even the Dark Continent is no longer so dark as it was until a few years ago. The Kaffirs and other Negroes are fast educating themselves. The Negro converts, who have a church and an ecclesiastical polity of their own, and who, thanks to European missionaries, are more enlightened than their neighbours, are the most clement in urging the rights of the natives. Their journal, "The Voice of the Missions," talks wildly of "driving the British into the sea from whence they came." One of their bishops, himself a negro, is convinced that "God meant that the negro shall retain Africa, and build up a republic of his own." How to control and regulate these blind forces, how to direct them towards better ends, is the most difficult and anxious problem of the near future which the white man will have to solve. The problem can only be solved by the loftiest statesmanship, the highest principles of justice and humanity, in which selfishness and greed can possibly have no place.

DION.

MAHAMAHOPADHYA HARÁ PRASAD SHASTRI, Vice-President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal has recovered some very curious and valuable Sanskrit manuscripts on the subject of hawking, a translation of which in English will be soon made.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Eulogy of Mr. W. D. Sheppard.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that he had received through the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, quotations from Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie and Co., of Calcutta, for the supply of a motor steam fire engine, one motor Turntable ladder and canvas hose. The quotations are as follows :—(a) 1 Merryweather's improved patent motor fire engine complete as per specification delivered free at the Byculla Fire Brigade Station, Rs. 19,000 ; (b) 1 Merryweather's latest improved motor Turntable ladder capable of reaching a height of eighty feet complete as per specification delivered at Byculla, Rs. 28,250 ; (c) 69 lengths canvas hose each 100 feet in length without couplings at Rs. 120 delivered at Byculla, Rs. 8,280. The Commissioner further stated that Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie and Co. were the sole agents of Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, Ld., and the rates quoted were fair market rates. He, therefore, proposed to accept their quotations subject to the approval of the Standing Committee under Section 69 (c) of the Municipal Act to the necessary contract being entered into with the firm. He also requested the sanction of the Standing Committee under Section 72 (3) of the Act to the invitation of tenders being dispensed with in this case. Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie and Co. had also sent in quotations for the following appliances required for the Fire Brigade Department :—(a) 1 hand fire escape, Rs. 4,400 ; (b) 2 sets of wheels for motors, Rs. 4,800 ; (c) 25 lengths canvas hose each 100 feet in length with couplings at Rs. 134, Rs. 3,350.

The approval asked for was granted, subject to sanction by the Corporation.

CATHOLIC CEMETERY AT DHARAVI.

The Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Administrator, Diocese of Damaun, in a letter to the President, stated that on the representation of the Health Officer in 1902 that the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Dharavi was overcrowded. The Corporation sanctioned, in November 1905, the grant of a plot of land at Haines Road, admeasuring 12,690 square yards, for the purposes of a new cemetery for the community, after it was duly levelled, drained, etc., but that the work had not yet been completed and that much discontent prevailed amongst the parishioners for want of space in the already overcrowded cemetery, and requested that orders be issued to have the new cemetery completed with all possible expedition, and delivered over, if possible, before the monsoon set in.

In another letter, he submitted that the Commissioner, having undertaken to do the work, it should be faithfully carried to completion, and requested that such further funds as might be necessary might be sanctioned by the Corporation.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner for report.

MR. W. D. SHEPPARD.

The Chairman, addressing the Committee, said there seemed to be some solace in parting deferred, but when the long impending day had at last arrived the intensity of feelings with which they found themselves overwhelmed was still the same. That was their experience that day. They were told some months ago that after strenuous work in their midst their esteemed Commissioner, Mr. Sheppard, contemplated proceeding to England on a year's holiday and the day for parting had at last arrived. It was easy to conceive how very much Mr. Sheppard's absence would be felt in every branch of the Municipal administration. They who every week got the benefit of his long experience and sound advice would doubtless feel his want the more, and he (the speaker) as the Chairman of this Committee would miss him still more. There was, however, this consolation that an Officer of Mr. Cadell's experience and ability would succeed Mr. Sheppard, and the City might feel assured that during the absence of their veteran Commissioner, the reins of office would be in the hands of a strong and trusted officer, as they were on the last occasion in the hands of Mr. Edwardes, whom they were all very glad to see associated with them as a member of this Committee. This was not the occasion to review the achievements of Mr. Sheppard, as the Executive Head of the First Municipality of this country. They had had ample proofs of the remarkable ability, sagacity and energy with which he had carried out his duties. Always taking a keen personal interest in everything affecting the well-being of the City, Mr. Sheppard had set about carrying out what he considered to be good for the City with fervour and enthusiasm that stood unsurpassed. In matters of finance, he had always been a safe guide to them and for his administrative ability and wisdom, he, the Chairman, might refer them to the valued services rendered by him in the matter of plague administration and the settlement of their disputes with the old Tramways Company. But, as he had just said, this was not the occasion for stock-taking. Fortunately for them and the City the time for passing a verdict on the administration of so able and energetic a Commissioner was still remote, as Mr. Sheppard hoped to return, and they all trusted he would return, in their midst to resume the arduous duties of his high office and give them the full benefit of his intimate knowledge and experience of the Municipal government of this growing City. It was with this hope that they wished him with a cheerful heart a very pleasant voyage, a thoroughly enjoyable holiday and a safe return to Bombay with renewed health and vigour. (Applause).

The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David moved : "That on this occasion of the Municipal Commissioner Mr. W. D. Sheppard's proceeding to England on leave, the Standing Committee desire to put on record their high appreciation of the many valuable and important services rendered by him to the City during his career as Municipal Commissioner for five years, of the zeal and ability he displayed in the discharge of the arduous duties of his office and of the unfailing courtesy shown by him to all concerned, and they trust that he will return with renewed health and vigour to resume the duties of his office."

Mr. James Macdonald seconded and Mr. Joseph Baptista supported the motion.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy associated himself with what had fallen from the Chairman.

Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia endorsed everything that had been said by the previous speakers. They were losing the services of not only an able but also an amiable Commissioner. It was stated by some that wherever work was done harmoniously it must be done at the expense of efficiency. This, he thought, was an erroneous idea. He congratulated both the Commissioner and the members that the work of the Committee had been done so harmoniously.

The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji did not think anything more needed to be said about the satisfactory way in which the Commissioner had performed his duties. The Commissioner had always been a sober guide in matters financial and otherwise. In controversial matters he had tried to meet the wishes of the people to whom he had given all facilities in these matters. Whenever an occasion had arisen he had stood by the people. He had performed his duties in an able manner, and everybody wished to see him return among them with renewed vigour.

The resolution was carried.

COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard, in reply, thanked the different speakers for the kind way in which they had expressed their sentiments about him. He took this opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the services rendered to the City by the Standing Committee. He had seen about eight Standing Committees, all of which had worked harmoniously, though he had found some difficulty with the first Committee as he was then newly appointed Commissioner. It had been stated by some that the Standing Committee was in the hands of the Commissioner. This was a reflection on the intelligence of the Committee. The reason why the Committee and the Commissioner had been able to work so smoothly and harmoniously was because they understood their relative positions under the Municipal Act. He was glad to mention that his budgets had been passed almost in the same form in which he had presented them. The affairs of the Municipality were in a very prosperous condition. He concluded by once more thanking the Committee for the kind words they had said about him.

THE HOME SECRETARYSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

Mr. H. G. Stokes officiates, temporarily, as Home Secretary, Government of India, from next Thursday, when Sir Harold Stuart proceeds on leave.

ORIENTAL ART.

Mr. Havell Again.

"Art Administration in India" by Mr. E. B. Havell, is one of the papers in "East and West" of this month (April 1910). Mr. Havell will take no defeat. He does not care to see that his statements are accurate when he refers to the Victoria Memorial. It is well known that Lord Curzon, Sir Louis Dane, Sir Herbert Risley and Sir Thomas Holland succeeded in impressing on the other Trustees of the Me norial of the propriety of Indian materials and Indian artizans being employed in erecting the memorial. No money has been paid to European sculptors and workmen for the simple reason that no work has yet been done, and still Mr. Havell asserts that huge sums are paid to European sculptors and workmen while Indian craftsmen will only be employed to copy European designs and patterns. The Trustees of the Victoria Memorial will no doubt rebut such a wild attack on their loyal labour of love, but we may assure the public that the Makrana marble quarries of Jodpur have been secured for the material and Indian artisans will be employed in due course for working up the details of the decorations. Mr. Havell has fallen foul of everybody. Surgeon General Hendley, who has done so much for the encouragement of Indian Art at Jeypore, has also been attacked, because he dared to state that, the artist in India has always been "regarded as that a craftsman." When Mr. Havell contradicts this statement and re-asserts that under native rule an artist's was a highly honorable occupation, we in India have a smile forced on us. Bound down to the backbone by an inexorable caste system, we are now to believe with Mr. Havell that an artist is or was socially as high as a Brahman. To throw such an assertion in the midst of people who have Kadias (house decorators) Patharvats (stone masons), Sonars (gold and silver smiths), Kasars (braziers), Rangrej (dyers), Salis (weavers), etc., as separate and distinct social endogamous groups or castes, is too bold an assertion. Mr. Havell's "incontrovertible evidence" as to the high social position is simply ridiculous. That passage which he quotes to show that all those who wrought in wood and stone (that is Sutars and Patharwats) were given equal honour with the Brahman priests at the sacrifice in the Ramayan has no foundation. We quote from the Ramayan Balkandam as translated by M. N. Dutt, M. A., Vol. I, Section XIII, pages 33-34.

And having saluted Vasishtha, and duly paid him homage, he humbly spoke unto that best of twice-born one: Do you Oh? Brahman undertake to perform this sacrifice of mine according to the ordinance, Oh! foremost of ascetics. And do you order that no impediment may happen to; the sacrifice. Thou art my kind friend and prime and mighty spiritual guide. Engaged in it thou wilt have to bear the entire burden of the ceremony.

He then said unto old Brahmans well up in sacrificial affairs, and experienced car makers, and highly pious aged people, and servants, carrying on the ceremonial operations till the end, and artists, and carpenters, and diggers, and astrologers, and artisans and dancers and conductors of theatres and pure and learned persons variously versed in knowledge. Do ye in obedience to the royal mandate engage in the sacrificial work. And fetch bricks by thousands. Do ye raise structures for the kings, commanding every convenience. And do ye rear goodly and comfortable buildings by hundreds for the Brahmans, replenished with various meats and drinks. He should provide spacious apartments for citizens and dwellers of provinces, and separate quarters for the princes coming from foreign parts, and stables for horses and dressing rooms, etc.

And meat should be duly dispensed with respect and not in the indifference of festive occasions. So that all may regard themselves as honourably entertained. None should be disregarded out of lust or passion. Those persons and artisans that will labour eagerly in the sacrifice, should, by turns, be especially entertained and servants who being entertained with do everything completely and omit nothing.

In addressing the Brahman priest the expression used is,

"Bhavan snigdhah surhidnamaham Gurushcha mahan."

Thou art my kind friend and prime and mighty spiritual guide.

When, however, the artisans are addressed, the expression used is Rajashatnat, by Royal mandate I tell you, etc. Is this equality? Is this high social position? And what is the conclusion?

Those persons and artisans that will labour eagerly should by turns (not simultaneously) be especially entertained, and servants (that it along with servants) who being entertained work, do everything completely and omit nothing.

Is this equality? Is this high social position? We repeat. It is a sin to misquote passages.

We at the same time refer Mr. Havell to the passage in which Draupadi refused to marry and prevented Karnarom competing at the ring for her hand, because he was believed to be the son of a Rathkar (a coach builder.) Here is the original passage taken from verse 23, page 208 of the Mahabharat, Bombay edition.

"Drishtva tutam Draupadi vakyam-uchai jaged Naham varaya sutam." I will not marry a coach builder or a coachman.

The fact remains that Mr. Havell has been mixing up fine art as practised by Kalidas Yaksha, in painting his love, or by Dhushyanta in portraying his first as Shakuntala, or of Vikrama in painting the fairy Urvashi with the decorative art of the Kadias or wall-decorators, the Rangrej or the dyer, the chhipagars or calio-printers or the stone-masons who carve out ugly and shapeless images of Kali or Budha or Ganesh or Hanuman.

What Sir George Birdwood says is that fine art, art as such, art in reproducing nature in perspective and colour has not made sufficient progress in India to deserve that name, while applied art, industrial art, craftman's art, decorative art, has. Mr. Havell thinks that the ugly and disproportionate water colour portraits of Jaipur and Delhi are beautiful, but we with Sir George and the whole world find them ugly. That is a fact incontrovertible.—"Reis Ragget."

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th May 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	3	7	30 p.m.	7	52
Teheran ...	4	1	20 p.m.	1	30
Suez	4	1	40 p.m.	1	6

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-4-10).

Communication with Persian offices Ahvaz and Mohammereh restored. (4-4-10.)

Ahvaz line restored between Ramhormuz and Ahvaz (4-4-10.)

Turkish route right. (3-5-10.)

Mozambique-Majunga cable interrupted. A mail for Madagascar closes at Durban 10-30 a.m. Greenwich time on 5th instant. (3-5-10.)

DEFAMATION CHARGE.

Strong Comments by the Magistrate.

Mr. Keays, Officiating Second-Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, concluded on Monday, the hearing of the case in which Mr. A. Meyer, of the firm of Roscher and Co., who is well known in Commercial circles in Bombay, charged Mr. J. Warner, formerly Superintendent of the Tangra Slaughter House, with having defamed his firm by stating to certain butchers that the complainant's firm had failed in business. The complainant alleged that in consequence of those statements, the butchers refused to supply his firm with any bones, and his business was considerably damaged.

Mr. Keays, in the course of a lengthy judgment, said:—"The petition upon which process was issued states that the defamatory words were spoken in the Halliday Street slaughter house, but all the witnesses for the prosecution state that the defamation was published in the Tangra Street slaughter house, which is at the other end of the town. The complainant stated that he had been twenty years in the country and that he was perfectly familiar with Hindustani, the language in which the defamatory words were said to have been repeated to him, and his explanation given in a petition as to the way in which the mistake arose does not appear to me to be convincing. The mistake is an extremely serious one but would not "per se" be fatal to the complainant's case. There are several dates which are important in considering this case. On the 9th November Maihuddin, the Munshi, and apparently the right-hand man of the complainant, was arrested on the complaint of the defendant. Maihuddin was convicted on the 22nd December. On the 23rd idem this case was instituted. It does not, of course, follow that this case has been fabricated as a counterblast to that complaint and conviction, but it is certainly a coincidence on which the defence are entitled to comment. The defendant, it is also admitted, was instrumental in increasing the complainant's license from Rs. 50. to Rs. 1,000. An attempt has been made to establish the fact that the defendant had started a rival gut factory—the Asiatic Gut Factory. The defendant admits that a near relation of his is the proprietor of that factory but denies that he had any interest. The fact, if it had been proved, would be a very double-edged weapon, but before me it has not been in any way satisfactorily proved. A man named Blower has given evidence that the defendant stated to him that he had started a gut factory but, considering that it was against the rules of the Corporation that an employe of theirs should be concerned in carrying on any trade, it does not appear at all likely that even if the defendant was doing as is alleged, that he would be likely to take into his confidence, a street acquaintance. The other witness, Cumings, was a discharged servant of the Asiatic Gut Factory and the receipts, he gave for wages, were to Mr. Gomes and not to the defendant. It may be that the defendant assisted Mr. Gomes in the gut business and for that reason Cumings has come forward to give evidence in this case. I entirely disbelieve this witness. All the witnesses who have spoken to the defamatory words are financially indebted to the complainant. Lastly, I have not the slightest doubt that the complainant has committed deliberate perjury with reference to a document which the defence have put in. This document purports to be a promissory note signed by Mr. Meyer in favour of Saifa Rahman for the sum of Rs. 150, of which according to the endorsement on the back, Rs. 25 has been paid. It is suggested that this was given to Saifa Rahman for giving evidence against the present defendant in the Corporation inquiry as to whether or no the defendant was in fact the owner of the Asiatic Gut Factory. Mr. Meyer vehemently denies that any portion of this decument is in his handwriting." In conclusion, Mr. Keays said: "The prosecution case is not made out to my satisfaction and I acquit the accused."

RAJSHAYE ARMS ACT CASE.

Appeal Admitted.

Before Justices Harrington and Teunon, in the Calcutta High Court, Mr. K. N. Chaudhuri moved for the admission of an appeal on behalf of Bejoy Kumar Chuckerbutty, who was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Rajshaye under the Arms Act and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The petitioner was employed as a godown Mohuriar of the Raja of Dighapatia. In the course of a search made on the afternoon of the 6th January last, arms and ammunition, to wit three revolvers, one pistol, and rifle bullets were found in a room in the Rajbari at Dighapatia. As a servant of the Raja, the petitioner had sole control of that room. Both the District Magistrate and the District Police Superintendent took part in the search. The latter found six rifle bullets in a small almyrah and the former, three revolvers and one pistol, in a small tin-box originally used for Huntley and Palmer's biscuits, concealed behind a mirror.

The trial was with the aid of two assessors. The accused pleaded not guilty and denied that the arms and ammunition were his property and submitted that they must have been foisted there by some of his enemies with a view to bring him to trouble. One of the assessors found him "not guilty" while the other found him guilty only under Section 19 (f) of the Arms Act. The Sessions Judge differing from the views expressed by the assessors, found him guilty under Sections 19 (f) and 20 of the Arms Act, and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Counsel submitted that under the circumstances of the case there could be no conviction under Section 20. The highest punishment under Section 19 (f) was three years and under Section 20 was seven years. The Judge convicted the accused under Section 20 and thought that three years would be the proper punishment.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal.

MULTIPLE PERSONALITY.

Some remarkable manifestations of spiritualism were related at the "Psychic Dinner" of the Lyceum Club, Mrs. Bradgate presided over a large gathering, the guests of honour being Major-General Sir Alfred Turner, Dr. Albert Wilson, Dr. Abraham Wallace, and Dr. Stenson Hooker.

Major-General Sir Alfred Turner spoke on "The possibilities of Spiritualism," and related a remarkable experience. About the year 1899, he lost one who was very near and dear to him, and a few weeks afterwards he was aroused during the night. His room was quite light, though by what means he knew not. The spirit of his friend was present, and began to talk, but before very long an Elemental—which was more or less a monster—appeared, and tried to push his friend away. Sir Alfred pushed the Elemental, and the whole thing vanished.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Egypt." May 6.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt," which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday 5 a. m, will bring the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Atkins, Miss G	De Schroltzynski, Baron S
Arnold, Mr A	Gibson, Mr H W
Buckley, Mrs A	Heaps, Mr W
Cooper, Mr J	Macpherson, Mrs E E
Campbell, Miss	Nuley, Mr G
Dawson, Lt E W	Rean, Mr J H
Davis, Mr E A	Thomas, Rev W J
Dunlop, Mr J	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Cadell, Mr P R	Pennington, Mr R W
Crowle, Mr S J	Pirrie, Mrs C P W
Choban, Mr D M	Pulman, Mr F C
Penstone, and Mr G W Mrs	Pemberton, Mr
	Saunders, Major T W
Fosbery, and Mr A C W Mrs	Thomson, Mr J M
	Thomas, Major and H M Mrs
Ismay, Mr and Mrs C	Tucker, Miss L B
Jackson, Mr W	Wallinger, Mr W A
Money, Lt H T	Wild, Mr A C
Marsham, Mr C M C	
Orton, Capt E F	

FROM BRINDISI.

Hopwood, Major H R	Pallock, Major J B
Manwaring, Mr H	

FOR KARACHI.

Fetherstonhough, Capt W A	Schlater, Maj Gen C B H C and Mrs
Ingram, Miss R	Younghusband, Mr and A D Mrs
Schlater Mrs and maid	

THE COMING CRICKET SEASON.

(By P. F. Warner in the "Westminister Gazette.")

The summer of 1910 will find no Australian or South African team in this country, but, in spite of the undoubted attraction of the Colonial sides, I cannot help thinking that a purely domestic season will be welcomed; we have recently had rather a surfeit of Test matches and their, apparently, unavoidable controversies. Moreover, during the next two years we shall have to set our house in order for the Triangular Tournament of 1912. Never was there such a chance for the younger men. Many of our stalwarts of the past are retiring from big cricket, and the form of the young generation will be watched with interest not unmixed with hope.

In regard to the different counties, there is every reason to suppose that Kent will be as formidable as ever. Mr. A. P. Day, Humphreys, and Woolley are three of the best batsmen of the younger school, and the last has from all accounts, developed into a brilliant slip during the M. C. C. tour in South Africa. The one anxiety is that Fielder, the fast bowler, is rather apt to break down. Mr. E. W. Dillon, will again captain the eleven, and Mr. J. R. Mason, Mr. S. H. Day, and Mr. D. W. Carr, will play in August. Kent have an enormous reserve of excellent players, amateur and professional alike; and there is a great and genuine enthusiasm for the game throughout the county. But then they are particularly fortunate in the possession of a number of beautiful grounds, and in the fact that the affairs of the club are managed with energy and discretion. There are to be no fewer than five cricket "weeks," including one at Maidstone, where the Mote Park ground has been levelled and a new pavilion but built by the generosity of Sir Marcus Samual, this season's President of the County Club.

Yorkshire play all the other first-class counties except Gloucestershire. The great need is amateurs; for it cannot be good for cricket that a county of the size traditions of Yorkshire should be represented by ten, and frequently eleven, professionals. I have a great respect for the professional cricketer, but he will agree that a leavening of amateurs makes for the good of an eleven. Lord Hawke is fifty in August, and he cannot be expected to act much longer as captain. An adequate successor to him will be hard indeed to find, for no one has rendered better service to the game, not only in England but throughout the British Empire.

Hirst, Denton, and Rhodes will once more be the mainstays of the eleven, and a young professional of decided possibilities was introduced last August in Drake. David Hunter has retired, after catching 920 men and stumping 352—a prodigious record. I fell quite upset when I think I shall never hear his "Well bowled, Wilfrid" again. He will be greatly missed, for a nicer professional never played cricket.

Lancashire cricketers are full of confidence as to their chances this summer. Mr. A. H. Hornby, who led the side with so much energy and success last year, will again be captain, and it is probable that Mr. W. Brearley will play a good deal. Mr. A. C. MacLaren and Mr. K. G. Macleod are doubtful starters, but Whitehead will be back in the team after his long illness. There are several promising young players at Old Trafford, where Albert Ward will be in command as ground manager and coach. The fixture with Hampshire has been revived, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire match on August Bank Holiday will be for Sharp's benefit.

Sussex were a good eleven last season, but the fact that they drew no less than sixteen out of twenty-six county matches has led many people to suppose that, as a team, they were lacking in go. A closer examination, however, reveals that the majority of the unfinished games were due to rain. With a capital leader in Mr. C. L. A Smith, and with all the old members of the team available, Sussex ought to be strong again. R Relf is a remarkably fine batsman. He drives a long ball and cuts square beautifully, and among the younger generation there is scarcely a better player. He, together with Mr. A. P. Day, M. C. Bird Humphreys, Woolley, and Mead of Hampshire, should be seen in the Gentlemen vs. Players matches this season. His brother, A. E. Relf, is an energetic and skilful all-round cricketer, whose chief supporters in the bowling line are Leach and Vincett. Leach is a fast bowler who can keep a length, and Vincett can be very difficult on a sticky wicket. It is to be hoped that Mr. R. B. Heygate will be available. He played extremely well last season, batting in fine style, and forcing fast bowling into the long field.

Surrey ought to have a very strong batting side with Hobbs, Hayward, Hayes, Marshal, Ducat, and Mr. M. C. Bird. No one has ever played so well on the matting wickets of South Africa as Hobbs, and his free and enterprising style is sure to be a great attraction. Hayward's knee trouble is said to have been cured; and, faced by the six batsmen I have mentioned, opposing bowlers cannot look forward to a very easy task on an Oval wicket in fine weather. The great problem confronting Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, the captain, will be the bowling. Here, unless a star should suddenly arise, Surrey look like being very weak. It is sad indeed that at the age of twenty-three Mr. J. N. Crawford should be lost to English cricket; and Rushby, who took 109 wickets last summer, has migrated to the Lancashire League. The advent of a Richardson or a Lockwood would make Surrey a great side, but bowlers of their class arise but once or twice in a generation.

In spite of three or four good performances Middlesex were not a strong side last season. The absence of such a cricketing "Dreadnought" as Mr. B. J. T. Bosanquet from the line of battle was bound to be severely felt, and one or two of the older hands showed signs of falling off. In these circumstances the county authorities were engaged in building up more or less a new side, and it is hoped that they will receive their reward this summer. Two of the professionals, Hendren and J. W. Hearne—a member of the famous family which has done so much both for Middlesex and Kent—are very promising; while Tarrant, the best all-round cricketer in England, is in his prime. Mignon is a dangerous fast bowler on Lord's, and he is greatly assisted by the admirable wicket-keeping of Murrell, who in style and efficiency has few superiors. Mr. M. J. Susskind is the best of the younger amateurs, and should get his blue at Cambridge. His position at the wicket is very ungainly to look at, but he has plenty of strokes and hits the ball hard. The programme of county matches is identical with that of last year. The Whit Monday fixture with Kent at Lord's is to be played for the benefit of A. D. Pougher, the once famous Leicestershire bowler, who, with J. T. Hearne, di-missed the 1896 Australian eleven for 18 runs the smallest total ever made by an Australian team in this country—in the match between the Colonials and M.C.C.; Pougher himself taking five wickets for no runs, if my memory serves me right.

Northamptonshire expect to keep up the excellent form they showed at the end of last season. Mr. T. E. Manning, will again captain the team, and all last year's players are available. Mr. W. H. and Mr. J. S. Denton, are two promising young players, and three professionals—Ellis, a wicket-keeper; Haywood, a bat; and Seymour, a brother of the Kent cricketer—are now qualified. Mr. S. G. Smith, Thompson, East, and Wells form a strong bowling combination, and, taken all round, the prospects of the latest addition to the first-class counties are better than they have ever been.

Another county which opens the season with great promise is Hampshire. Those two fine soldier-cricketers, Captain J. G. Greig and Mr. A. C. Johnston, are expected home, and their presence will strengthen an already strong batting side. Mead is the best left-handed batsman in England to-day. Possessing a fine defence, he is very strong on the on-side and can drive hard. Several innings that he played last year made a great impression, and as he is only three-and-twenty he ought to take a prominent position. Two very attractive professional batsmen are Llewellyn and Bowell. Indeed, with Mr. W. H. B. Evans, Captain W. N. White, Mr. E. M. Sprot, the captain, and last, but by no means least, Mr. C. B. Fry, Hampshire have a most interesting lot of players. The fielding, particularly that of Captain White, Llewellyn, and Bowell on the off-side, is often brilliant; it is the want of one great bowler which prevents, Hampshire from being at the top of the tree. Possibly Newman may develop into a bowler of the highest class. He spins the ball and varies his pace well, but at present his length is deficient. Brown can hit hard, field well, bowl fast, and keep wicket—a very useful man indeed; Stone is a sound wicket-keeper and a difficult bat to get out; and Kennedy bowls a good length. With so many young players available Hampshire may regard the future cheerfully.

The county matches at Worcester do not attract a great many spectators. This is the more surprising as Worcestershire are a side which ought to "draw." They play bright, interesting cricket, and, winning or losing, are seldom dull. It was hoped to play a match or two at Dudley this season, but it has been found impossible to get the ground ready in time. Worcestershire play the same counties as last year, with the addition of Essex, who will be seen at Bournville, Messrs. Cadbury's ground, the Bournville Athletic Club having guaranteed the county against loss for both the home and out match. Gloucestershire and Surrey appear at Stourbridge. The eleven will be much the same as last season. It is possible, however, that Mr. G. N. Foster may be back from India in August. Bale, the wicket-keeper, is extremely good and has few superiors.

Notts will depend on much the same side as in 1909, but more will no doubt be seen of Riley, a young left-handed bowler, who accomplished some good performances at the beginning of last season, and Barnes, a son of the once famous William Barnes. Another likely young cricketer is James. Wass and Hallam require more assistance in the bowling line; the best all-round player in the eleven is Iremonger, who at times bowls extremely well, making the ball get up and occasionally come back quickly from the off. He is the type of bowler who would be useful at Lord's in a dry summer, for his bowling possessess plenty of life and spin. George Gunn and Hardstaff are somewhat disappointing. The former is naturally a very fine player, with an easy, graceful style and plenty of strokes, but he spoils his batting by constantly getting in front of his wicket. He would do well to read, mark, learn, and digest Lord Harris's admirable article on batting in "Wisden's Almanack for 1910. If ever there was a player who got in front "unnecessarily" it is Gunn. Hardstaff has great natural ability, as has Payton. Notts are very fortunate in possessing in Oates a really admirable wicket-keeper; and if only George Gunn, Hardstaff, and Payton could find the form of which they are really capable they might once again challenge comparison with the best sides.

Of the remaining counties Essex are potentially a good side, but seldom do themselves justice; Derbyshire have a new captain in Mr. J. Chapman, of whom much is hoped, and mean to maintain discipline, the want of which in past years has been a frequent cause of failure; while with Mr. G. L. Jessop reported fit again after his serious and painful accident, Gloucestershire, for whom Mr. M. G. Salter and Mr. W. M. Brownlee will play after the Oxford term, ought certainly not to occupy the last place again.

THE AINOS OF JAPAN.

A Strange Race of Bear Worshippers.

One of the villages included in the Japanese Exhibition is being prepared for a little party of Ainos. There are six of them, three of them being a man, his wife, and his son. They will provide a most interesting ethnological study for Westerners, for they have never been seen outside their own country before, and comparatively few travellers have visited them.

They are a very peculiar race, now inhabiting only the northern island of Yezo, but formerly widely spread all over the Japanese Archipelago. The Ainos are the hairiest race in the whole world, their luxuriantly thick black beards and hairy limbs giving them an appearance that contrasts strangely with the smoothness of their Japanese lords and masters. They are of sturdy build, and distinguished by a flattening of certain bones of the arm and leg, which has been observed nowhere else except in the remains of some of the cave men of Europe. Both sexes are of a mild and amiable disposition, but are terribly addicted to drunkenness.

A NATION WITH NO HISTORY.

The best account of the Ainos is given in Miss Bud's "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan," and they have changed little in the thirty years that have passed since this was written. "They have no history, their traditions are scarcely worthy the name, they claim descent from a dog, their houses and persons swarm with vermin; they are sunk in the grossest ignorance, they have no letters or any numbers above a thousand, they are clothed in the back of trees and the untanned skin of beasts. They worship the bear, the sun, moon, fire, water, and I know not what; they are uncivilisable and altogether irreclaimable savages, yet they are attractive, and in some ways fascinating, and I hope I shall never forget the music of their low, sweet voices the soft light of their mild brown eyes, and the wonderful sweetness of their smile."

"After the yellow skins, the stiff horse hair, the feeble eyelids, the elongated eyes, the sloping eyebrows, the flat noses, the sunken chests, the Mongolian features, the puny physique, the shaky walk of the men, the restricted totter of the women, and the general impression of degeneracy conveyed by the appearance of the Japanese (says Miss Bud, who wrote at the time before the Japanese have proved their title to be regarded as one of the foremost nations in the world), the Ainos make a very singular impression. All but two or three that I have seen are the most ferocious-looking of savages, with a physique vigorous enough for carrying out the most ferocious intentions, but as soon as they speak the countenance brightens into a smile as gentle as that of a woman, something which can never be forgotten."

"THE MISSING LINK."

In the course of her travels Miss Bud came across the "Missing Link." "I was startled when I first saw it. It was—shall I say?—a man, and the mate, I cannot write the husband, of the ugly woman. It was about 50. The lofty Aino brow had been made still loftier by shaving the head for three inches above it. The hair hung, not in shocks but in snaky wisps, mingling with a beard which was grey and matted. The eyes were dark but vacant, and the face had no other expression than that look of apathetic melancholy which one sometimes sees on the faces of captive beasts. The arms and legs were unnaturally long and thin and the creature sat with the knees tucked into the armpits. The limbs and body, with the exception of a patch on each side, were thinly covered with fine black hair, more than an inch long, which was slightly curly on the shoulders. It showed no other sign of intelligence than that evidenced by boiling water for my tea."

They are a strange race, more akin to Europeans than Asiatics in physical characteritsics. In contrast to the Japanese, the most cleanly people on the face of the earth, they are filthily dirty. The women bathe their hands once a day, but any other washing is unknown. They never wash their clothes, and wear the same by day and night. Yet the mountain villages have the appearance of extreme cleanliness, being devoid of litter heaps, puddles, and untidiness of all kinds, and there are no unpleasant odours inside or outside the houses, as they are well ventilated and smoked, while the salt fish and meat are kept in the godowns.

Their social customs are very simple. Girls never marry before the age of 17, or men before 21. When a man wishes to marry he thinks of some particular girl, and asks the chief if he may ask for her. If leave is given, either through a "go between" or personally, he asks her father for her, and if he consents the bridegroom gives him a present, usually a Japanese curio. This constitutes betrothal, and the marriage, which immediately follows, is celebrated by carousals and the drinking of much sake.

ONE WIFE PREFERRED.

Polygamy is allowed only in two cases. The chief may have three wives, but each must have her separate house. It is also permitted in the case of a childless wife, but this is a custom to which three are many exceptions. The men say they prefer to have one wife under any conditions as two quarrel.

The peculiarity which distinguishes the rude mythology of the Ainos is the "worship" of the bear, the Yego bear being one of the finest of his species. But it is difficult to understand the feelings by which it is prompted, because though they worship the bear after a fashion, they also trap it, kill it, eat it, and sell its skin. Yet there is no doubt that this wild beast inspires more of the feeling which prompts worship than the inanimate forces of nature, and the Ainos may be distinguished as bear-worshippers, and their greatest religious festival or saturnalia as the festival of the bear. Gentle and peaceable as they are, they have a great admiration for fierceness and courage, and the bear, which is the strongest, fiercest, and most courageous animal known to them, has probably in all ages inspired them with veneration.

In all Aino villages—and the custom will doubtless be followed at Shepherd's Bush—there are several tall poles with the fleshless skull of a bear on the top of each, and in most there is also a large cage, of stout timbers, raised two or three feet from the ground. In the spring the bear cub is captured, and later placed in the cage in readiness for the Festival of the Pear.

ELECTRICITY ON SHIPBOARD.

The adaptability of electricity to such numberless uses, and the remarkable extension of its field in an almost endless variety of trades, has naturally led to the idea that it is suitable for use on shipboard to much greater extent than has up to the present obtained. This idea is finding its chief expression, in various proposals for its employment as an agent in the propulsion of ships, in the form of a link between the engines and the propeller. Main propulsion is not, however, the only field in which electricity may find application, and considerable attention is being given to the possibilities of its greater use for the driving of auxiliaries, winches, cargo cranes, windlasses, and lifts.

It has been suggested that a fair analogy may be drawn between an electric power station and the surrounding machines to which it supplies energy, and the engine-room of a ship with the various pieces of apparatus on board, demanding power. The education drawn from this analogy is that the various engines on board a ship should be replaced by motors taking electric power from a central generating equipment, which would be suitable for supplying not only the auxiliaries, but the main propelling motors as well. The idea is not unattractive, but it is clear that two very different proposals are involved. The question of driving a ship's propellers by means of an electrical transmission is by no means the same thing as the question of driving the auxilliaries and deck machinery in that way. While the first of these proposals involves many unknown and uninvestigated factors, the second is a relatively straightforward matter, and would appear to be a case in which the peculiar features of an electrical transmission are likely to appear to advantage. There is no doubt but that from the point of view of efficiency the auxiliaries of a ship, including winches and other deck machinery under this head, could be driven better by electric power than by steam. The question is not one of efficiency alone, however, and electrical engineers have much work before them in establishing electricity in the comparatively simple duty of driving auxiliaries, quite apart from the solution of problems of main propulsion, before any form of "all-electric" ship is likely to become common.

The question of electrically-driven deck machinery and auxiliaries generally is an interesting one. Some progress has been made with the fitting of electric motors to drive pumps and other engine-room machinery, and as work of this class does not present any very special difficulties, it is probable that considerable extension in this field will be seen The question of deck machinery, however, is on a somewhat different footing. Something has been done, of course, and successful electric capstans and winches are by no means unknown; but in view of the extent of the possible field the achievement so far is small.

The question of the electrical driving of deck machinery is, however, not merely one of transmission, or of efficiency. It is chiefly a question of simplicity and reliability. The treatment to which such machinery is subjected by the ordinary deck-hand and the stevedore's men can only be described as brutal, while the weather conditions to which it must submit have no parallel on land. The electrical driving of a heavy cargo winch, or of a windlass, are problems which can hardly be said to be solved. The controller is one of the weakest points, and it is quite certain that apparatus of this sort as it is usually constructed for use on land is quite unsuited for the severe conditions which have to be met at sea. The method in which deck machines are used is also a severe handicap on electric driving. It is quite an every-day feature in the use of such machines for them to be overloaded until they stop. Steam-engines are able to meet this condition, and simply come to rest with pressure behind the pistons, waiting until the load goes off sufficiently to enable them to start. With the ordinary electrical arrangemente no such conditions are possible, and if the machine is pulled up under load it must either burn out or the circuitbreaker must operate. The continual blowing of the circuitbreaker is, however, a condition which would certainly not be tolerated by the stevedores, or the deck-hands, and unless electrical engineers can produce an electrical winch or windlass which will more or less reproduce the characteristics of the present steam machines, there is little chance of them coming into favour. It is useless saying that deck-hands must be taught to use machinery properly. The present steam apparatus is in possession of the field, and electrical machinery as the newcomer must meet the conditions of operation if it is to prove its case. Electrical engineers must meet marine engineers more than half way.—"Engineering."

CAPE MURDER TRIAL.

BRITISH OFFICER ACQUITTED.

Particulars have come to hand by mail of a remarkable murder trial which took place at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court, Cape Town, in March. After a two days' hearing Major Ronald Maclean, a retired officer of the British Army, was acquitted of the charge of murdering Jack Barone, alias John Guy Watson le Barone, to whom his daughter Lilian had become engaged.

According to the evidence, Miss Maclean made the deceased man's acquaintance when on a visit to her sister and brother-in-law at Burgersdorp in August last. She returned to her father's house at Cove Rock, East London, in October, and shortly after introduced Barone to her father. Meantime her brother-in-law, who had done his utmost to prevent the engagement, made inquiries regarding Barone, and discovered that he was a married man. He informed Major Maclean, who made investigations on his own account, with the result that he forbade his daughter to have anything more to do with Barone. It may be added that witnesses were brought forward to prove that Barone was a bookmaker who had been warned off racecourses, a cardsharper, and a notoriously bad character, who was known by the police to keep company with ex-convicts, recognised thieves, and other suspicious persons.

The infatuated young lady, however, refused to believe her father's statements as to her suitor's character, and declined to give him up. On Dec. 23 she received a letter from Barone, and went to East London against her father's wishes. She promised to return by six o'clock the same evening, but stayed the night with an hotel proprietress in the town, after spending the evening with Barone. Next morning the couple drove out to Cove Rock together. Apparently the intention was that the man should alight before reaching the house, and wait on the roadside until the conveyance returned to take him back to East London.

When they were still some little distance from the house Major Maclean was seen standing in the road with a rifle in his hand. The vehicle was stopped, and Barone alighted. No clear account of what followed is available. The driver stated that he saw Major Maclean lift the rifle and fire. Major Maclean's own evidence was to the effect that he was on his way to the beach to go fishing, and took his gun with him to do some target practising. He saw a man jump out of the cart. He asked his daughter, when the cart came up, who it was who had jumped out. She replied it was "Jack." Witness said, "You obey Jack before you will your father." She snapped her fingers, and said she was the only Maclean in the family, and would do as she liked. While standing near the cart witness fired three shots in the air. He was sure he fired in the air. He did not put the gun to his shoulder. He wanted to give Barone a thorough good fright, so that he would not come near the place again.

Afterwards Barone was found lying wounded on the roadside, and was conveyed to the hospital at East London, where he died on the following day. To the resident medical officer, who asked whether he wished to make any statement to the police, Barone replied: "Police? What for? It was simply an accident."

In summing up, Mr. Justice Hopley pointed out that there was no direct evidence; the evidence was circumstantial. If the jury came to the conclusion that Major Maclean did kill this man, it would then be for them to consider if he did it under extreme provocation and in the heat of the moment. If they thought the thing came upon him suddenly, when the provocation was renewed, and that he came upon the man in that state, and shot him, they would say whether there was sufficient provocation to make it a case of culpable homicide. If they arrived at the conclusion that the Crown had not proved accused killed Barone or that Barone was killed in such a way as to make it an accident, they would bring in a verdict of not guilty.

The verdict of not guilty was received with great cheering in court, and the demonstration of sympathy with Major Maclean was renewed outside the courthouse.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SHAKESPEARE BALL.

Until this week, says a Home Correspondent on April 8, it appeared as though the approaching season would have no great social and indoor event to render it memorable. That possible blank has now been filled by the announcement just made of the great ball that is to take place at the Albert Hall on June 27, in furtherance of the scheme for the Shakespeare Memorial National Theatre. The ball will be assuredly a brilliant occasion, for already those organising it are able to state that it will surpass any event of the kind ever held in London, not only in regard to the numbers who will be present, but in the prestige and position of those attending. Much, of course, is still to be settled in detail, for it was only recently that the first meeting of a few of the ladies who are taking an active part in the enterprise was held. But enough is settled already to foreshadow an exceedingly beautiful scene, marked by features unique and original. By an exceedingly happy choice, Mrs. George Cornwallis-West has been appointed to the chair of the committee. Those who remember how wholeheartedly she worked to equip the Hospital Ship Maine for the South African War know her powers of organisation, and the energy she can throw into a cause in which, as in this case, she is thoroughly interested. The committee will consist of 300 well-known people, and 100 stewards will also be appointed. Among those who have been the earliest to promise to assist upon the committee, or otherwise, are the Duchess of Somerset, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Countess of Wemyss, Muriel Countess De La Warr, the Countess of Lytton, Cora Countess of Strafford, the Countess of Londesborough, Lady Gwendolene Churchill, Lady Helen Vincent, Lady Maud Warrender, Viscountess Ridley, Lady Ashby, St. Ledgers, Lady Cunard, Lady Hamilton, Lady Jekyll, Lady Paget, Lady Savile, Lady Speyer, Lady Wenlock, Lady Wernher, Lady Tree, the Hon. Mrs. Rupert Beckett, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, Mrs. Winston Churchill, the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, and the Hon. Mrs. Edward Stonor.

COSTUMES AND DANCING.

It has been decided that the costumes shall represent either characters from Shakespeare's plays or belong to the Elizabethan period. The range, therefore, is practically inexhaustible, for there is hardly a phase of classical or mediæval history that is not covered in the immortal pages. In regard to some of the less familiar plays, it is anticipated that a good deal of research will be devoted to securing that accuracy of detail which goes to a successful result. As far as the dress of the "spacious days" is concerned, there will no doubt be study of famous pictures in public and private collections, in order to get away from hackneyed and conventional ideas. In order that the costumes shall be duly seen in their full originality and sumptuousness, the dancing-floor will be reserved to their wearers until 12-30; as those who take boxes will be able to come if they like in ordinary evening-dress, though they will not be permitted to dance before the hour named. There will be a procession in the course of the ball of all the costumes, grouped according to the plays, and there are rumours that Lady Tree is devising a novel spectacular idea that will be singularly fresh and attractive. Further, as the ordinary limelight effects would be inadequate in so vast a space, the experts who supply the powerful searchlights to the Royal Navy are being consulted as to wholly new methods of illumination. At some of the great bazzars and other fetes held at the Albert Hall in recent years a special floor has been built over the arena and stalls to the level of the boxes, and this will again be done, with a fine dancing parquet upon it. This gives the enormous floor-space of 16,000 square feet, upon which a very large assemblage indeed can dance in comfort. Another innovation that will probably be carried out, is that of continuing the boxes of the grand tier and loggia across the orchestra in front of the great organ, thus completing the circle in which the lights and decorations are so effective. Hitherto, at such events as the Artists' Ball, the break above the platform has constituted a dull and gloomy area which has been difficult to decorate or treat effectively. The whole of the gallery will be lined with the buffets for supper, which will be included in the price of the ticket, while for those taking boxes arrangements can be made for serving supper in them. For preliminaries of the ball, Mr. G. Sherwood Foster, at the offices of the Shakespeare Memorial National Theatre, Whitehall House, Charing-cross, is accepting responsibility until the ladies' committee is fully formed, when he will assist them in the details of further organisation, and to him, for the present, correspondence on the subject of the ball should be addressed.

RUBBER "FAMINE."

Scarcity of the Crude Article in America.

The New York correspondent of the Central News writes:—

"In view of the extraordinary boom in rubber shares on the London Stock Exchange, the following extract from the current report of the United States Rubber Co. may prove of interest. The report states inter alia:

"The crude rubber famine is based upon actual scarcity of the article. Our country consumes 60 per cent. of the world's production, which last year was about 82,000 tons. Usually the normal stock of crude rubber in our country is 600 or 700 tons. It is doubtful whether there is in the nation to-day 175 tons of crude rubber. Many of our customers are reducing working hours at their plants as they say that they cannot take the grave risk of selling on present prices for remote deliveries when they nor nobody else has any idea of how high crude rubber will go. Last year's manufactures of rubber came to 125,000,000dols. in this country."

THINGS WHICH COST MORE.

The decision of the billiard-table manufacturers —in consequence of the boom in rubber prices— to advance all listed prices of tables 5 per cent., and of replacement or renewals of cushions 25 per cent., has not occasioned much surprise among tradesmen. It is presumed, a London correspondent writes, that ultimately everything in the manufacture of which rubber is employed will have undergone an advance in price.

Already the retail cost of a multitude of articles of general use has gone up appreciably. Even the child's penny ball is affected, and if it remains a "penny ball," it will be a smaller "penny ball." At the other end of the scale is the motor-car tyre, which has already undergone two advances, and is now 25 per cent. more expensive than it was six months ago. Another rise in motor-tyre prices in the immediate future, we understand, is not wholly unexpected.

Cycle tyres have naturally shared in the movement, but this is a comparatively small affair. According to Mr. A. W. Gamage, who deals with an immense amount of goods containing rubber, the increase in the cost of cycle tyres is only a matter of a shilling or two, while the price of tyres sold with bicycles by his firm would remain unaltered.

Golf-balls are now six shillings more a dozen than they were before the boom, while most of the well-known makes of tennis-balls have gone up 2s. 3d. a dozen. The advance in Gamage tennis-balls has been checked at a shilling. Cricketers will have to pay a trifle more for batting-gloves and bat handles.

Mackintoshes have ascended 40 per cent.; there have been several advances in rubber-shoes; surgical goods has risen even to 50 per cent. above normal; hot-water bottles, air-cushions, and gardenhose have all gone up 25 per cent. This selection gives a fair indication of the extent to which the cost of articles of general utility have been affected during the past few months. As for rubber flooring material, Mr. Gamage suggested facetiously that those possessing it would be tempted to take it up and boil it down. And the tendency to steal rubber doormats, he thought, would increase.

Nobody seems to know how long the heightened prices will be maintained. "It is very hard to say." Mr. Gamage replied, when the question was put to him. "I have spoken to people who are supposed to be 'in the know,' and they tell me that prices will not go down within two years."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, old by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

ECZEMA BEYOND SPECIALIST'S AID

Said He Never Saw a Child's Head in Such a State—Lanced It but Did No Good—Body Covered, Too —Scratched Till Blood Ran— Grateful Mother Praises

CUTICURA'S COMPLETE AND ECONOMICAL CURE

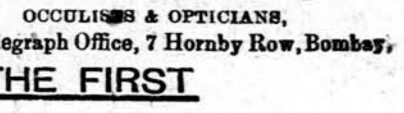
"Cuticura is the only thing that cured my daughter when she had suffered with eczema for six months. She is now turned five years. It started with her ears and it spread all over her body. She used to scratch herself till the blood ran down her fingers. I tried everything for it but nothing did any good. We had spent pounds on her, first with one thing, then another. I took her to two doctors and they gave me ointment and lotions but still it went worse. I called a nurse in, one day, to see what she thought about her, for I was tired of seeing her with her head all bandaged up, as she was a complete mass of running sores.

"The nurse took her to a specialist in Manchester and he said he had never seen a child's head in such a state before he lanced it. He gave us a lotion to dress it with but it didn't seem to get a bit better with all the pains we spent on her. I read of the Cuticura Remedies and declared I would try them and I am thankful I did persevere with them for, before I had used the first lot, I saw a great difference in her. I had five sets of the Cuticura Remedies and she was cured before I used them all. I use the Cuticura Soap now and shall always stick to it as long as I can. Her hair is growing beautifully now. Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills cured her when all else failed. I only wish I had tried them sooner. I can safely say they are the cheapest and best that you can get for any skin disease. I shall be pleased to recommend Cuticura to all suffering from any skin troubles as I have great faith in it. Mrs. S. Astles, 5, Castle Terrace, Meadow Bank, Winsford, Cheshire, Eng., July 8 and Aug. 27, 1908."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin and Cuticura Resolvent Pills to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston.

Post-free from London depot, liberal sample of Cuticura and 32-page book on diseases of the skin and scalp.

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is so simple that it can be successfully acquired with very little practice. And everything baked with "Paisley Flour" is so light and well raised that it can be eaten new without fear of indigestion. The method is to mix dry one part "Paisley Flour" with six to eight parts ordinary flour. Then proceed as usual, and you are sure of well-raised bakings.

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BY THE WAY.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT GIFFEN.

The curious will be interested in learning that the distinguished statistician whose death we recorded recently did not keep a diary. He did not, as we might naturally conclude, depend upon cupboards of carefully preserved and methodised statistics for the success of his work. He carried his figures in his head; and he attributed his case in doing so to his journalistic training. He was at the "Economist" as Bagehot's right hand, and it was from the City Office of the "Daily News," as well as from the "Economist," that he marched to the Board of Trade. In the City some dormant financial question might at any hour be raised into unexpected liveliness. The facts and figures of the situation were then of the greatest value. It was little use having them at home or even at the office in books. Sir Robert Giffen kept them in a more accessible region—under his hat.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.

By an Order in Council the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have just increased the sum allowed for the upkeep of Lambeth Palace Library to the still inadequate amount of £350 per annum. This valuable collection of more than 30,000 volumes was founded about 1610 by Archbishop Bancroft, and has been enriched by several of his successors. It is particularly rich in manuscripts, among which Sir Samuel Ferguson, whose centenary has lately been celebrated, was wont to revel when he read for the English Bar. The library is open to the public for the purpose of serious study, and books can be borrowed by residents in Lambeth, Southwark, or Westminster. Many celebrated scholars have been custodians of Lambeth Palace Library, including Wharton, Maitland, and Stubbs.

A BOOM IN SHIPBUILDING.

There is every appearance at the moment of the approach of a boom in shipbuilding in the United Kingdom. The advance which was made in 1909 over the small amount of tonnage ordered in 1908 is already left far behind. The vessels launched in the first quarter of 1910 far exceed the numbers and the tonnage launched during the same period in 1909, and the new orders placed during the month of March make almost a new record for the tonnage placed with builders during a single month.

CURIOUS REQUESTS IN WILLS.

Mr. Albert C. Freeman, in a new edition of his "Antiquity of Cremation and Curious Funeral Customs" ("Undertakers' Journal" offices), tells of some strange requests made by different persons in connexion with the disposal of their remains. Mr. Solomon Goldschmidt, a rich Jewish merchant of Frankfort and London, who died in 1906, directed that before his body should be placed in a coffin his heart should be pierced and his aorta severed; then that his remains should be cremated. Mr. U. B. Corbett, of Cradwell Hall, Mollington, Cheshire, left directions in his will that he should be cremated, and added: "I should wish a £3 cup to be given to the Cheshire Golf Club, to be competed for on the day of my cremation and on the six following anniversaries."

"ROCKED IN THE CRADLE OF THE DEEP."

Colonel S. H. Lucas, a retired Army officer, who died at Los Angeles, California, left a will in which he made the request that his body should be cremated and the ashes placed inside a copper globe, with his name and age engraved on the outside, and, under the following words: "Rocked in the cradle of the deep, I lay me down in peace to sleep." He then directed that this globe should be given to the officers in charge of some United States man-of-war, with the request that it be thrown overboard in the Pacific Ocean midway between San Francisco and Honolulu.

"GROUND TO POWDER."

The following singular provision appears in the will of the late Thomas Bevan, of Stone Park, Greenhithe, Kent, who died on March 1, 1907, aged seventy-three: "I desire and explicitly order and direct that at my death, whether in England or elsewhere, my body shall be cremated, and that the ash residue—the product of such cremation—be ground to powder and again (if necessary, with the addition of any chemical) be burnt and dissipated in the air." Mr. Herman Unger, of Boston, Massachusetts, who committed suicide, left instructions that his body should be cremated and that his ashes should be mixed with cement and then pressed into a solid brick, which was then to be buried.

BIARRITZ.

If any single spot in Europe epitomises by its associations the most memorable incidents, social and political, of the nineteenth century, it is the Biscayan watering-place, a visit to which now forms a regular item in the King's spring programme. Geographically divided almost between France and Spain, Biarritz belongs to the entire western world in virtue of its being the most conspicuously international and picturesquely miscellaneous of all maritime resorts. As regards details of fashionable usage, it takes its time not from Paris but from Madrid. Its hours are practically as late as those of the Spanish capital which distances every other Metropolis of Western Europe in its systematic turning of night into day. There may be neither opera nor theatre. But the Assembly Rooms abound in speculative pastimes, and Princesses and ladies of all degrees mostly from Russia mingle with dictatresses of fashion from Paris.

ITS MAKERS.

Biarritz boasts a well-defined social pedigree. Its Royal relationships date from 1855, when Napoleon III, built for the Empress Eugenie the villa which has now entered on a new lease of existence. Some time before the place found a patron in the lady who for a whole generation set the fashion to Europe it had been practically discovered by Alexandre Dumas, who, after an exhausting bout of literary work refreshed himself by the quest for some unknown locality in which he could combine the enjoyment of bracing air with the absence of boredom by friendly or familiar faces. The Empress Eugenie acquaintance with the spot had however begun a very little later than the great French romancist's, long before she can have ever dreamed of a habitation for herself among its sandbanks and pine-woods had visited it with her mother during the eventful year that introduced Mile. Montijo to her husband.

ITZ AS A DIPLOMATIC CENTRE.

had not existed it would have been to invent her." So, as he mused by the waves, complacently murmured to himself Bismarck, as he then was, in the autumn Would France acquiesce in Prussia's enby the annexation of Holstein? There complete or undoubtedly authentic record passed between the third Napoleon and the diplomatist at the watering place under of the Pyrenees in the year just menBismarck's policy was as simple as it was teaching. He had, by his negotiations with Caour, already secured the benevolent neutrality of Italy in his scheme for excluding Austria from the German Confederation, and for making the former Duchy of Brandenburgh the arbiter of Central Europe. It now remained for him to obtain the French Emperor's sanction for the understanding between Italy and Prussia which was to make the Government of Berlin supreme on the Continent. Bismarck had already gained the time he wanted in his anti-Austrian operations by the Convention of Gastein. That had taken place in August. In the following November he found it necessary to mature his military preparations against the Vienna Government. This he could not safely do without the concurrence of another Power than Italy. This other power was represented by Napoleon. Hence the Biarritz conference of just five years less than half a century ago.

An 18,000-ton Cunard steamer to be called the Francona, has been ordered from Messrs. Swan Hunter, and Wigham Richardson (Limited). Wallsend-on-Tyne, to be ready next year.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE TWO SERVICES.

"ARMOUR-PLATED AEROPLANES."

Quite unexpectedly the honour devolved upon Vice-Admiral C. H. Cross of presenting the King's Medal to the selected cadet of the term in the cruiser "Cumberland." H. S. H. Prince Louis of Battenberg was to have made the presentation, but almost at the eleventh hour the Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet was prevented from journeying from Dover to Dartmouth, and in the circumstances an able substitute was found in the Admiral Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard. More practical advice to those who have entered upon the profession of the sea has never been given at the Britannia, College than that tendered by Vice-Admiral Cross, who set before the cadets a lofty ideal befitting the occasion. The King's Medalist on Tuesday was Mr. L. E. Maund, of the "St. Vincent" term, to whom felicitations are offered on his having won this mark of Royal favour, in addition to being presented, as also was Mr. K. M. Campbell, with a dirk. Congratulations are also due to Cadet C. L. Woodhouse upon having been the first winner of the Graham Naval History Prize.

DOVER AS AN AERIAL CENTRE.

As we pointed out the other day that Germany had cried check to Great Britain by making Wilhelmshaven the headquarters of her High Sea fleet of battleships, shortly after this country had opened and made the new naval harbour at Dover one of the chief rendezvous of the Atlantic Fleet; so now must Great Britain respond to further action taken by Germany at her principal North Sea naval base. The action alluded to is the founding of an aero club for German naval officers at this naval centre on their seaboard. This club, has been established with the consent and aid of the Kaiser, and naval officers will be encouraged and assisted in their study of aeronautics, and the production and trials of new aircraft which are likely to develop into useful war machines. As this aerial centre will be so near our eastern coast, it would appear to be necessary to take some active steps to checkmate this move by creating an aerial centre on some part of the coastline, where movements on the other side can be kept under observation. No better position for the first aerial station for the Navy could be chosen than Dover—an historical spot in aeronautics, since Bleriot landed there in the first cross-Channel flight in a heavier than air machine. An aerial harbour and garages at this place would not only command the narrowest part of the seas between England and her Continental neighbours, but the aircraft stationed there would be guarded from hostile gunfire, since they would be behind the powerful batteries on the Heights of Dover, which would prevent a reply to any such atttack from hostile ships that attempted any such attack.

BROTHER LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

It is quite characteristic of Lord Charles Beresford that he should have been initiated as an honorary Oddfellow in the "Loyal Royal Naval" Lodge at Portsmouth, with his arm, in Oddfellow fashion, linked in the arm of an able seaman from a destroyer. This lodge is about forty years old, and has never contained members other than those who belonged originally to the lower deck and Marine ranks and ratings; yet it is one of the strongest and richest lodges in the unity. The Mayor of Portsmouth and the junior member of Parliament for the borough were also initiated as honorary members on the same evening, and in the speech-making which followed, Lord Charles gave the members of the lodge some excellent sailor-like advice in regard to thrift and levelling themselves up. He was also characteristic in deprecating any words of praise of his own work for the men of the lower deck to the exclusion of other naval officers, many of whom worked hard for the welfare of their subordinate fleet-mates. He reminded his brother Oddfellows that it was not only the officers who were rich enough to get into Parliament while they were on half-pay who befriended the men and assisted in obtaining them better conditions of service when they were serving with them afloat. It is this never-failing and spontaneous generosity towards his fellow-workers for the men's benefit that so endears Lord Charles to his subordinate fleet-mates.

THE AUTOMATIC RIFLE.

The honour of being the first nation to arm its troops with an automatic rifle can be claimed by Mexico, where one designed by General Mondragon is about to be adopted. It is of the gas-operated type, and its tests, which have been carried out with considerable severity, have failed to detect any flaw. The Mexican troops were formerly armed with a Mauser, and as the cartridge of this latter gave satisfactory ballistic results it has been retained for its successor. This plan has obvious advantages, and removes many of the difficulties of rearmament, as the new rifles can be issued as finances permit without the danger of providing two sorts of small arm ammunition. Further, improvement suggested by experience can be carried out without calling in a large quantity of weapons and leaving a percentage of units unarmed.

A GERMAN OPINION.

A distinguished German officer, who attended the British 1909 manœuvres, has recently published his impressions. He considers that they were, on the whole, well conceived and well carried out. The generals commanding the opposing forces were too far in rear of their troops, and relied for reports and the issue of orders on an elaborate network of field telegraph wires, which would certainly break down under war conditions, and upon motor cyclists. As it was, several important despatches miscarried. The staff work was generally well done; that of the cavalry was disappointing; their reconnaissance lacked boldness, and the information forwarded was fragmentary and incomplete. Owing to the nature of the country artillery action on a large scale was impossible, and this arm was broken up into small detachments acting independently. Subordinate commanders showed good judgment in the use of direct and concealed positions, and sections were frequently pushed forward up to the firing line which were well handled by their commanders. The infantry did remarkably well; their marching was excellent, and their vigour and cheerful bearing after marching long distances in bad weather left nothing to be desired.

THE FRENCH RIFLE.

The French Government have been repeatedly attacked in Parliament regarding the delay in issuing the automatic rifle which is eventually to supersede the present ·315in. Lebel. The latter weapon, with the new D ammunition, is admittedly a good one, but the calibre is unnecessarily large and the ammunition too heavy, as the 200 rounds carried by each man in action weigh nearly 13lb. The Government have deferred consideration of the matter on the ground that no existing automatic rifle satisfied military requirements. They have, however, at last taken a step in advance by issuing a circular to manufacturers and others laying down the conditions which any automatic rifle submitted to the War Office for trial will be expected to fulfil. The principal of these are that the rifle must be capable of use as an automatic rifle, an ordinary magazine rifle, or a single-loader. It must fire five rounds in succession by a single pressure of the trigger. The calibre is to be not less than ·256in., that of the present rifle being ·315in. The greatest height of 880 yards trajectory is not to exceed the height of a man, which is taken at 5ft. 3in. The rifle is to be sighted up to 2,200yds., and the accuracy and penetration are to be not inferior to those obtained with the present rifle.

A MOUNTAIN HOWITZER.

It is by no means an easy matter to design a howitzer powerful enough to be of use and divisible into pack loads. The Austrians have evaded the difficulty by introducing a 30pr. quick-firing mountain howitzer transported on two-wheeled vehicles convertible into sleighs. The howitzer carriage travels empty, the cradle and top carriage are carried on a two-wheeled cart, and the howitzer itself on a second cart. Each vehicle weighs 12 cwt, complete, and is drawn by a pair of horses. The track of the wheels is 36in. only and it is considered that the equipment thus packed can be taken over most mountain paths. When the path becomes too narrow or difficult for this, the wheels are removed and packed on top, and the gun-carriage and cart bodies then form sleighs, to which the horses are hooked in tandem.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.



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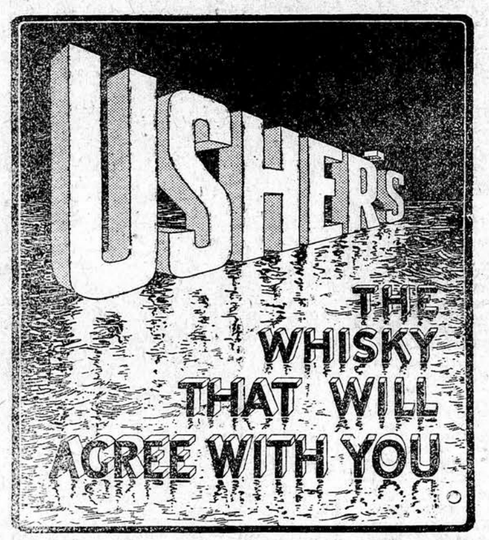
in mental and physical exhaustion and disorders of the nervous system. It restores strength and appetite after illness and fortifies the system against Malaria and other tropical fevers.



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ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

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801	Hearts and Flowers	The Metropolitan Orchestra.
802	Rouge et Noir	" "

VOCAL.

02216	The Diver	Mr. Robert Radford.
04054	O Hush thee, my Babie	Quartette Party.

HUMOROUS.

4—2052	The Alpine Guide	Will Evans.
4—2051	The Corsican Maid	Herbert Payne.

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By the Celebrated Iff's Orchestra, conducted by Herr Iff.

WALTZES.

0611	Reconciliation	Openshaw.
0610	Valse Septembre	Godin.
0613	"Dollar Princess"	Fall.
0614	L'Etoile	Colin.
0612	Maimaison	Zulueta.

TWO-STEP.

0615	Danse du Paraguay	Valverde.
0616	I'm afraid to go Home in the Dark.	
0617	Yip-I-addy-I-aye.	

LANCERS.

0601	"Our Miss Gibbs," Figs. I and II	Caryll and Monckton.
0602	"Our Miss Gibbs," Figs. III and IV	" "
0603	"Our Miss Gibbs," Fig. V	" "
0607	"Dollar Princess," Figs. I and II	Fall. "
0608	"Dollar Princess," Figs. III and IV	"
0609	"Dollar Princess," Fig. V.	"

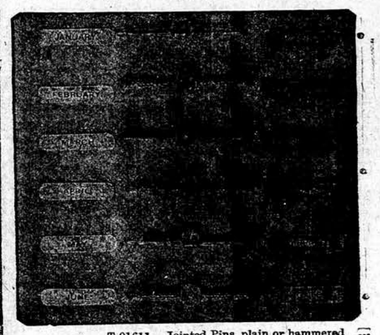
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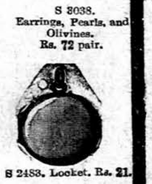
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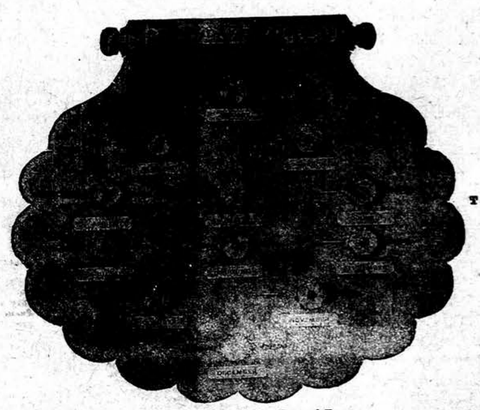
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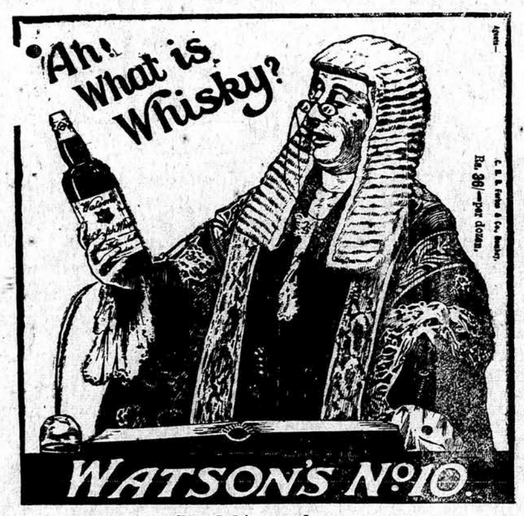
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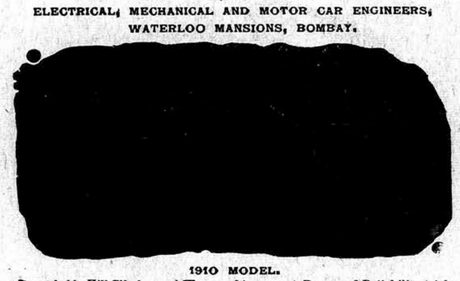
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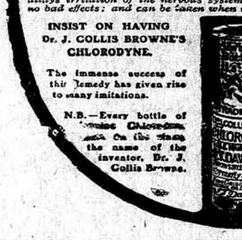
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